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VOL. XXIV NO. 19 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1936 SIXTEEN PAGES

Nessim Pasha Resigns: Laval Gets Out

Protest Against British Proposals

KING CONFERS WITH NAHAS PASHA

Wafd Leader Summons United Front To Consider Plans To Form Govt.

CAIRO, January 22.

Nessim Pasha's Cabinet has resigned.

The Government tendered its resignation as a protest against the British proposals for the proposed Anglo-Egyptian Treaty.

It is understood that the Government objected:

Firstly: to the provision in the proposals for the retention of British military establishments in Cairo and Alexandria for an indefinite period, and the exclusion of Egyptian troops from the defence of the Suez Canal;

Secondly: to what the Cabinet considered as an inadequate revision of the capitulations arrangements;

Thirdly: to the retention for five years of the British Chief of Police—and

Fourthly: to the existence of a European Bureau of Investigation, to be headed by a Briton for the Department of Security.—Indian Allied News.

KING'S INVITATION TO NAHAS PASHA

CAIRO, Jan. 22.

After Nessim Pasha's resignation and those of his Cabinet Colleagues had been accepted, King Fuad conferred with Nahas Pasha, the leader of the Wafd. Subsequently, he invited Nahas Pasha to form a Cabinet.

It is understood that Nahas Pasha has asked the King for time to consider the matter. In the meantime he has summoned a meeting of the parties forming the United Front.

It is reported that Nessim Pasha has consented to remain in office, pending the outcome of Nahas Pasha's conferences with other leaders.—Indian Allied News.

LONDON VERSION OF EGYPTIAN CRISIS

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The news of the resignation of the Egyptian Cabinet and the reasons which are given for this step have caused considerable surprise here.

It is denied that Great Britain made any detailed proposals for an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty. It is, however, stated that Sir Miles Lampson, in reply to a request made by the parties of the United Front on December 14, saw King Fuad.

Sir Miles Lampson, it is stated, suggested merely what might be regarded as a basis for negotiations. He did, however, propose that it would be advisable to discuss military matters first, as they were of paramount importance.—Indian Allied News.

ALL OVER NEW TREATY

The Cabinet of Tewfik Pasha Nessim was formed in November, 1934 with the Prime Minister also taking the portfolio of the Interior.

On November 30 of the same year, King Fuad signed a decree abrogating the Constitution and dissolving Parliament.

A Royal rescript reintroducing the old Constitution was published on December 13 last year. This followed the formation of a United Front composed of the Wafd, the Liberals, the Shaab and the Ittehad Parties who demanded the conclusion of an Anglo-Egyptian Treaty on the same terms as those proposed in 1930.

The Note which the United Front handed to Sir Miles Lampson took objection to (1) Capitulations; (2) the existence of European direction in the Department of Public Security; (3) the non-existence of an adequate national defence force; and (4) the exclusion of Egypt from the international concert.

Since the presentation of the Note, there have been frequent disturbances on the part of university and secondary school students protesting against the delay in the initiation of negotiations.

Discussions have taken place between Sir Miles Lampson and the Egyptian leaders on the basis for a new Treaty.—Indian Allied News.

MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AGREEMENT

GENEVA, Jan. 22.

Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Minister, presented a Note to the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee this afternoon which reveals the existence of an agreement for Motual Armed Assistance between Great Britain, France, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey in the event of Italy attacking any one of these countries as a result of the application of sanctions.—Indian Allied News.

STOP PRESS

VETERANS' BONUS BILL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The House of Representatives has approved the Senate's compromise on Veterans' Bonus Bill.—Indian Allied News.

OIL EMBARGO SHELVED?

TO COMMITTEE AGAIN

Experts To Report On Its Efficacy As A Weapon

GENEVA, Jan. 22.

The Sanctions Committee this afternoon decided to appoint a Committee of Experts from the principal oil producing and transporting countries to study whether an oil embargo could be effective.—Indian Allied News.

"TRANSPORT" HOLDS THE KEY

(SPECIAL CABLE)

GENEVA, Jan. 22.

The appearance of the word "transport" in the Committee of Eighteen's resolution indicates an interesting development. It is now believed that the question of transport of oil is more vital than production. Even if America permits export to Italy normal quantities of oil in the combined oil tankers of Italy, the United States and Japan, it will not be sufficient to meet the needs of Italy. Britain, Holland and Norway own the bulk of the world's tankers, and if they agree to ban oil transport, it will have a devastating effect on Italian imports.

SUBSTITUTE FOR A. A. A.

Scheme Ready For U. S. Congress

(SPECIAL CABLE)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.

The administration's two-year half a billion dollar substitute for the Agricultural Administration Adjustment Act is ready for introduction in the Congress. It authorises the Secretary of Agriculture to make payments to the agricultural producers, based firstly on acreage soil improving or erosion preventing crops, secondly on the acreage of crop land and thirdly on the percentage of crops designated by the Secretary of agriculture.

CABINET CRISIS IN FRANCE

Laval Declines President's Invitation To Form Govt.

GOLD FLIGHT AGAIN

PARIS, Jan. 22.

M. Laval has tendered the resignation of his Cabinet to M. Lebrun, and the President has accepted the resignation.

The fall of the Cabinet followed the earlier resignation of M. Herriot and three other Radical members of the Government. They were MM. Paganon, Bertrand and Bonnet.

The Radical members refused to resign. They were M. Regnier, the Minister of Finance, and M. Maupoil, the Minister of Pensions.—Indian Allied News.

LAVAL DECLINES IT

PARIS, Jan. 22.

President Lebrun has asked M. Laval to make an attempt to

ABYSSINIA'S MAN OF DESTINY
See Page 7

form another Cabinet. M. Laval has declined.—Indian Allied News.

GOLD FLIGHT PULLS DOWN LAVAL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Jan. 22.

The political crisis is likely to come to a head to-day, when other Radical Ministers follow M. Herriot's lead and resign. The Radical Minister M. Regnier is mentioned as a probable successor to M. Laval to head the transitional Government, pending the general elections.

Efforts will be made to form a new Government before King George's funeral. Another reason mentioned by "Echo de Paris" for the resignation states that for the two days, the drain of gold to London has begun again, and the Franc has been steadied by the British Exchange Equalisation Fund.

OFFENSIVE IN TEMBIEN

Italians Claim Victory At Neghelli

ROME, Jan. 22.

It is officially stated that the Italians have begun their offensive in the Tembien region.

It is further announced that on Monday the Italians entered Neghelli, which is 240 miles from Dolo.

Signor Mussolini has sent a telegram of congratulation to General Graziani, his officers and men on their victory.—Indian Allied News.

RED CROSS BOMBED AGAIN

ADDIS ABABA, Jan. 22.

It is reported that Daggarbur was severely bombed yesterday by Italian aeroplanes.

A Red Cross unit, it is stated, was hit during the raid.—Indian Allied News.

FRANC SALES DO NOT CREATE PANIC

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Franco-Cabinet crisis dominated the foreign exchange market where gold currencies showed weakness in terms of sterling with the result there were intermittent heavy offerings from the Continent against purchases both in sterling and dollars. The probability of M. Lavals' resignation is however already discounted by the foreign exchanges and the Franc selling is not assuming panicky dimensions, since it is not anticipated that France will produce any statesman willing and capable of devaluing Franc before the general elections. Action by the British Control with the Bank of France co-operated consisted therefore in intermittent support to franc, sufficient to maintain the rate around the lower level of 75.04.—Reuter.

IMPRESSIVE SCENES AT PROCLAMATION

41 Minute Guns Boom Through Wintry Atmosphere

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Edward the Eighth was proclaimed King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the seas, defender of Faith and Emperor of India with the time-honoured ceremony.

The balcony from which the proclamation was delivered was adorned with crimson cloth and other colourful hangings associated with the ceremony from ancient times.

Microphones and loud-speakers were installed to enable the proclamation to be heard all over the world.

The ceremony began with officers-at-arms habited in tabards attended by a Sergeant-at-arms proceeding to the balcony. Trumpets were sounded thrice. Then Sir Gerald Wollaston, Garter Principal of the king-of-arms, accompanied by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshall read the proclamation to the great crowds assembled from the early morning. Immediately afterwards, the National Anthem was sung, while • forty-one minute guns corresponding with the age of the new monarch began to boom through still wintry atmosphere.

Procession was then formed of kings-of-arms, heralds pursuivants and Sergeant-at-arms and the Royal carriages moved through the Mall, Charing Cross where the proclamation was read a second time; thence to the Temple bar, where a temporary barrier marked the boundary of the City of London. The Bluemantle Pursuivant advanced between the two trumpeters, preceded by two horse guards and demanded admission into the city.

On being admitted, the procession was conducted by the City Marshall to Lord Mayor who was in attendance with the Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs.

After reading the Temple Bar procession was escorted by the dignitaries to the Royal Exchange in the heart of the City, where under the shadow of Mansion House, the Bank of England, the proclamation was read finally from its steps.

The Lord Mayor led the huge crowds in voting three cheers for the King Edward. Union Jacks were flown full-mast to-day, but will be lowered again to-morrow.—Reuter.

KING HAS NEW TITLE IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.

King Edward VIII has a new title in Canada.

In addition to the recital of the monarch's other titles, the Proclamation of Accession, read to-day, described the King as "Supreme Lord in and over the Dominion of Canada"

This the first time that the King is proclaimed by each Dominion separately. The new procedure is in accordance with the terms of the Statute of Westminister.—Indian Allied News.

PROCLAMATION IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The Government of India Secretariat observed a half holiday to-day to enable officials to participate in the reading of proclamation of accession to the Throne of King Edward Eighth from the main steps of the Viceroy's House. The ceremony was performed solemnly at 4-30 p.m. All enclosures were fully occupied by officials in full dress and non-officials in mourning dress. Just before the appointed hour the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief attended by staff formed procession in the Durbar Hall. The procession moved out of the Viceroy's House and when Their Excellencies reached the fourth step of the main steps, Royal Salute was given by Guards of Honour furnished by First Battalion, Royal Fusiliers and Four Battalion, Eighth Punjab Regiment Two.

The band drawn up in rear of Guards of Honour played first six bars of National Anthem. The procession was re-formed in front of the Guard of Honour. Four trumpeters of the Nineteenth Lancers were in position at the top of the steps, when Their Excellencies were in position.

Mr. M. G. Hallett, Secretary, Home Department, followed by trumpeters moved to a point half way down the main steps. On arrival there, trumpeters sounded fanfare and the Home Secretary after taking the Viceroy's permission read the proclamation.

The Second fanfare was sounded by trumpeters, after which the Home Secretary and trumpeters returned to the original positions. Guards of Honour then presented arms. Band played National Anthem. Royal Standard was unfurled from the masthead, and a salute of 101 guns was fired. Guards of Honour gave a Royal salute and the band played first six bars of National Anthem when ceremony was concluded.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION ADJOURNS

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

The Calcutta Corporation at its meeting this evening expressed profound grief at the death of the beloved sovereign King George V and offered earnest sympathy and sincere condolence to H. M. Queen Mary and the members of the Royal Family.

Thereafter, the meeting adjourned without transacting further business as a mark of respect to the King-Emperor's memory.

A remarkable feature of to-day's meeting was the presence of the Mayor and the Muslim Councillors of the Corporation, who so long kept away from the Corporation meetings as a sequel to sharp differences with their Hindu colleagues over the question of percentages of Muslim recruitment to the Corporation services.—United Press.

Ahmedabad Municipality's Condolence

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

The Ahmedabad Municipality adjourned its meeting this evening in memory of the King's death without transacting any business after passing a condolence resolution.—United Press.

PROCLAMATION EVERYWHERE

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The proclamation declaring the Accession of King Edward VIII was read in all cities, towns and villages throughout Britain.—Indian Allied News.

Lucknow Against Congress Postponement

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

The Reception Committee of the Congress had received a telegraphic communication from Babu Rajendra Prasad who is now in Calcutta, suggesting a change in dates of the Congress session, postponing to Easter holidays, as the proposed dates in March do not suit the Congress members of the Assembly.

But the Reception Committee at its meeting to-day decided not to change the dates.

Interviewed in this connection, Dr. Murarilal, General Secretary of the Reception Committee, said that March was most suitable for holding the Congress in Lucknow from a climatic point of view and arrangements were being made accordingly. Moreover the celebration of the National Week which falls in the month of April would also prove a handicap to arrangements for the Congress session.

Dr. Murarilal has informed Babu Rajendra Prasad of the decision of the meeting and it is hoped that the dates already fixed will not be altered.

ARRANGEMENTS IN FULL SWING.

Arrangements for the session are being carried on with great speed. Efforts are also being made to take up the construction of the pandal and the Congress Nagar on Independence Day when a large rally of the Congress volunteers will be held on the Congress ground.

The first training camp for the volunteers from all over the province will also be started the same day. Dr. Hardikar and his five instructors are expected in Lucknow by that time to take up the work of the training of volunteers.

Mr. Chandrabhan Gupta, President of the Lucknow Congress Committee, has issued an appeal to the University and College students to enroll themselves as part time volunteers to help in the arrangements of the Congress. These student volunteers will look to the arrangements of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition.

The prospectus for the exhibition is ready and is available to the intending participants on

(Continued on page 7 Col. 5)

INDIAN CEMENT MERGER

Whole Scheme To Be Placed Before Shareholders Of Bodies Concerned

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

With reference to the various reports which have recently appeared in the press regarding the negotiations for a merger of the Indian Cement Companies with which the late Mr. F. E. Dinshaw was so intimately connected, the Associated Press learns on very reliable authority that it is the intention of all of those who were associated with him in this project, to carry on negotiations.

These were nearing completion at the time of Mr. Dinshaw's death, and, the Associated Press understands, it is intended to place the whole scheme before the various bodies of shareholders concerned as soon as possible.—A. P.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—An Expert Radio Mechanic for upcountry. Apply with testimonials, stating qualifications and lowest pay acceptable. Box No. 5526, "Bombay Chronicle".

European firm requires clerk for Mills cloth Department. Apply stating full particulars of experience, etc., and salary required to Box No. 5495, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: Graduate to coach up an Inter-Science Student in Mathematics and Science. Apply Box No. 5517, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Energetic Youngmen for the sale of easy Industrial Insurance schemes on a salary of Rs. 45 to Rs. 200 per mensem according to qualifications. Write for particulars to the National Home Assurance Co., Ltd., 10, Chamberlain Road, Lahore. (5487).

Wanted a Young, Energetic Person in a big printing establishment. Must be capable of exacting work in composing, printing and binding. Should be proficient in cost finding. Knowledge of Litho an advantage. Knowledge of English, Hindi and Marathi necessary. Pay according to experience. Only thoroughly efficient in the line need apply. Rajasthan Ptg. & Litho Works, Ltd., Akola (Berar). (5516).

Wanted Gujarati English knowing accountants for auditors firm. Typist preferred. Salary Rs. 30. Apply with testimonials Box No. 5508, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL

Guarantee Cambridge Course ensures success and refunds promptly the fees on failure. Cambridge Senior—a great boon especially to Officers and Clerks. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. (1775).

Wanted candidates to qualify as Sub-Engineers: Overseers through Postal instruction. Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (5473).

Gregg Shorthand taught by India's Pioneer and only Certificated Teacher holding Author's diploma from Chicago. Fee Rs. 4. Period 2 months.—National Technical College of India Limited, Dadar, Bombay. (5520).

67. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Hindu youth, with long experience Import, Export Business, going Japan, wishes to work as Representative for Importers, Exporters and Wholesalers of any lines willing exchange references. Write Box No. 5513, "Bombay Chronicle."

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Wanted a Partner, who may be able to invest Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000 in the Managing Agency of an Insurance Company, with bright prospects. Apply stating terms Box No. 5277, "Bombay Chronicle."

73 AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Property, Jewellery, Security, bought, sold, mortgaged; Consult: Oriental Loan Corporation, Zaveri Building, 157|161, Princess Street. (5518).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

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For Appointment 'Phone 21827.

Public Notices

THE MUSLIM PROVIDENT FUNDS SOCIETY, KARACHI.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for public information that Mr. ISMAIL M. ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, of Bombay, who was at one time working as the Special Agent of the Muslim Provident Funds Society, Karachi, for Bombay Presidency is no longer the Society's Agent and any one dealing with him on behalf of the Society will do so at his own risk.

(Sd.) RIJHUMAL K. ADVANI,
Secretary.

5527

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the supply and erection of switchgear and Static Condensers proposed to be installed at the Municipal Air Compressor Stations at Fergusson Road and Victoria Gardens as per the specification attached to the form of contract will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of March, 1936.

Tenders should be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Switchgear and Static Condensers," addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Municipal Chief Accountant with a deposit of Rs. 2,000.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the Mechanical Engineer, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, on payment of Rs. 2 each form which will, on no account, be refunded.

The Mechanical Engineer will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Dated, 20th January, 1936.

2501.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE A DISTRIBUTION AMONGST THE PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS ONLY.
NO. 520 OF 1935.

Re: RAICHAND MOTICHAND & CO., a firm carrying on business as JEWELLERS at Mumbadevi Road without the Fort of Bombay. Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to make a distribution amongst the PREFERENTIAL Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent firm of Raichand Motichand and Co. (JEWELLERS) and also amongst the PREFERENTIAL Creditors of the partners in the said firm.

Creditors who are entitled to be paid in priority to all other debts under Section 49 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and who have not yet lodged their claims are required to do so in the office of the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof.

Dated this 14th day of January 1936.

R. S. BILLIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay,
Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay.

2467

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

In Insolvency.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO MAKE A DISTRIBUTION AMONGST THE PREFERENTIAL CREDITORS ONLY.
NO. 524 OF 1935.

Re: RAICHAND MOTICHAND a firm carrying on business as Chokseys at Bullion Exchange Building, Outside the Fort of Bombay. Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to make a distribution amongst the PREFERENTIAL Creditors of the abovenamed Insolvent firm of Raichand Motichand (CHOKSEYS) and also amongst the PREFERENTIAL Creditors of the partners in the said firm.

Creditors who are entitled to be paid in priority to all other debts under Section 49 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act and who have not yet lodged their claims are required to do so in the office of the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof.

Dated this 14th day of January 1936.

R. S. BILLIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay,
Official Assignee's Office, High Court, Bombay.

2468

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS FOR

(1) The execution of Annual Repairs (except annual monsoon repairs) Petty Works and Supply of Labour for all the buildings belonging to the Municipality and the properties formerly belonging to the C. I. Trust and now vested in the Municipality in A. B. C and D. Wards.
(2) -do- -do- in E/East Ward, F Ward and Dharavi Scheme No. 56 in G North Ward including Matunga Leper Home and Coorla Deonar.
(3) -do- -do- in E/West and G Wards (excluding Dharavi Scheme No. 56 in G North Ward) including Bandra Slaughter Houses.
(4) Colour-washing, White-washing, Distempering, Painting etc. to all buildings belonging to the Municipality in all wards including Coorla Deonar, Bandra Slaughter House and Matunga Leper Home. except annual colour-washing and white-washing only to the properties formerly belonging to the C. I. Trust and now vested in the Municipality, and acquired buildings of the Municipality.
(5) The supply of materials to all the departments of the Municipality, including those at Coorla Deonar, Bandra Slaughter House and Matunga Leper Home.

will be received up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, the 31st January, 1936.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender &c. will be issued to anyone deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 for each copy by the City Engineer, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

N. V. MODAK,
City Engineer.

Municipal Offices,
Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, 22nd January 1936.

2502.

Auction Sales

CRAWFORD & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF FURNITURE AND STOCK IN TRADE of Messrs. G. Griffiths & Co., Ltd., (In Voluntary Liquidation) will be held on SATURDAY, 25th January, 1936, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at Yusuf Building, opposite Flora Fountain, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

MENESSE & CO.

AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION, RIFLES; GUNS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, ETC.

and at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

Clothing; Perfumery; Wines and Spirits; Cigarette, etc.

In accordance with sections 167 and 88 of the Sea Customs Act 8 of 1878 and under instructions from the Collector of Customs, Bombay. Messrs MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 27th January 1936 at the abovementioned time, at the New Custom House, Ballard Road, the abovementioned Unclaimed and Confiscated Goods, belonging to the Government Customs' Department.

MENESSE & CO.

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O. S. K. Line

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Steamer		Arrival		Departure	
Taijin	Maru	7th	Jan.	28th	Jan
Kofuku	,,	12th	Jan.	28th	,,
Choko	,,	24th	,,	7th	Feb.
China	,,	28th	,,	15th	,,
Victoria	,,	4th	Feb.	13th	,,
Mantai	,,	8th	,,	24th	,,
Saiko	,,	26th	,,	3rd	Mar.
Iwatesan	,,	23rd	,,	8th	,,

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G.I.P. WORKSHOP RETRENCHMENT

Union Makes Conciliation Move

Mr. Z. R. Chowdhery, the General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, writes:—

With reference to our Press Note issued in connection with the retrenchment in Parel Workshop, which appeared in the "Bombay Chronicle," the G. I. P. Agent (vide his letter No. Con. 363|145, dated 11th January, 1936), asked us to give particulars of the shop work mentioned in para 2 of that Note, which, we state, has been given away on contract.

In our letter No. AG M|115, dated 16th January, 1936, we replied as under:—

"While thanking you for your letter No. Con. 363 145, dated 11th January, 1936, I beg to submit that if you desire us to supply you with particulars of the shop work mentioned in para 2 of our statement, I am afraid, in the present unrecognised state, it will not be in constitutional conformity with the working policy of the Union. But if the direction given by you is in the nature of a conciliatory invitation to us to meet you to discuss the whole position with regard to rapid act of retrenchment launched by you, our representatives will be only too glad to explain all particulars desired for in your letter mentioned above."

Need of Recognition.

"I hope you will realise how urgent and desirable has been now the necessity of recognising a representative union like ours, which alone can explain matters pertaining to lower grade workers on your staff."

From the above, it would appear that, while the Union has adopted a conciliatory attitude and is always prepared to discuss the retrenchment situation with the Agent, he has not shown even the courtesy of replying our letter. However, we still hope and request the Agent that if he is really desirous of a satisfactory solution of this question, he should not hesitate to invite the representatives of this Union, which alone has the authority to speak in the name of the G.I.P. Railway Workers.

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Kalkshru Bomansha Bhagat, Editor of the weekly magazine "Jivan Rashaya" was arrested and bailed out on Monday last by the police for having published an obscene article on December 20, last in the magazine.

At the Esplanade Court to-day his bail period was extended by the Magistrate.

Ramchandra Jaganath believed to be a bully of the Kalachowkie locality was arrested by the police yesterday and put before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon. The police alleged that he is a terror to the locality as reports have been received from several people complaining that the accused created disturbance and extorted moneys from them.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be remanded for a period of fourteen days to enable the police to complete their inquiries and investigations.

While a Hindu woman was going to a temple last evening with a child in her servant's arms, a man coming from behind is alleged to have snatched away two gold bangles from the wrists of the girl.

He was however caught redhanded and the bangles recovered from under a cart whither he had thrown them.

Ganpat Bala, the suspect, was remanded for a fortnight at the Girgaum Court to-day.

When the B.B. & C.I. Police saw a Barot woman travelling with a Koli girl, yesterday, their suspicions were aroused and they arrested the former and sent the latter to the rescue home.

Jashubal, found in company with a girl in a train, coming from Surat, was put up by the police before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon, to-day.

From the inquiries made by the police it transpires that the woman brought the girl who is stated to be about 18 for purposes of prostitution and it is also suspected that she might have abducted the girl.

The Magistrate made an order for bail on remand, pending further police inquiries.

Arrested on a charge of rash and negligent driving, Fakiralli Haibatkhan, a lorry driver, was put up before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day.

In applying for remand into custody of the accused, the Investigating Officer from the Kalachowkie Police Section, stated that the accused was driving his lorry No. T 1965 along Kalachowkie Road, in a rash and negligent manner and knocked down a pedestrian causing him fracture and several abrasions, on Monday last.

The accused was ordered to be enlarged on bail in the sum of Rs. 75 or in default of which to be remanded into police custody for a period of seven days, pending further police inquiries.

Joseph Mathew Pereira, who was sent out as a travelling salesman by the Excelsior Trading Co was arrested on a charge of Criminal misappropriation in respect of about Rs. 200.

At the Esplanade Police Court when the accused was put up on a remand application it was stated that he had been selling rolled gold jewellery up-country and when the cash memos were checked there was a shortage of Rs. 198-8.

A complaint was made to the police and the accused was arrested.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to furnish a bail of Rs. 100 in cash pending further inquiries.

While a woman was praying at a temple, her room was broken into and was being ransacked by a burglar yesterday at 2nd Dubash Lane, Girgaum.

The woman's husband, a photographer, came home and saw a stranger at 'work.' He peered through a hole and saw the burglar with an iron jemmy. He entered the room, and snatched the jemmy. The burglar, however, slipped in the scuffle that ensued and ran away only to be arrested by pedestrians a few yards away.

Much damage was not done; the trunks had been shifted and the contents ransacked.

He was handed over to the Police, who, on enquiries, learnt that he had visited another house and was scared away by the alarm raised by a woman.

He was removed to the hospital as it appears, he had been beaten by some men, before his arrest.

Ambalal Vassonji, the suspect, was remanded till February 5, at the Girgaum Court to-day.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT

Mill Worker's Dying Statement

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

At 8-30 p.m. last night Shivram Babaji Chawan, aged 40, an employee of the Jacob Sassoon Mill and residing at the Mill Chawls at Suparibag, was alleged to have been stabbed by one Bhagya Rama Pawar. He was removed to the K.E.M. Hospital, where he expired at midnight.

Krishna Babaji Wagh, a clerk, employed at the Findlay Mill, stated that the deceased was his uncle.

At about 9-30 p.m. last night, he received information that the deceased had been stabbed and was lying at the K.E.M. Hospital.

Witness went to the hospital, and there the deceased made a statement to him to the effect that Bhagya had stabbed him. He expired soon after.

Pending Police enquiries, the inquest was adjourned till the 1st of February, 1936.

Information has been received of a scuffle between two sections of villagers in village Zulasana, in which swords and dharias were freely used. Two persons are reported to have died and six others injured.

The Tapti Mill strike of Burhanpur is still continuing without any signs of amicable settlement. Pandit Makhanlal Chaturvedi of Khandwa has been deputed by the Mahakosal Congress Committee to make enquiries into the strike.

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GAMDEVI ROAD AFFRAY SEQUEL

Murder Verdict Against Suspect At Inquest

BOMBAY Wednesday.

Hearing was concluded to-day at the inquest held on the body of Dayaram Yeshwant, aged 25, who on the night of the 14th instant went to the Gamdevi Police Station with a stab wound in his abdomen and a knife in his hand.

He was alleged to have stated that he was stabbed by one Shankar Dhondoo at Gamdevi Road.

Yesoobai, the mother of the deceased stood in the witness box, and with tears in her eyes related before the Coroner that the deceased was about 25 years of age, and was a painter.

At midnight of the 14th instant, witness received information to the effect that he had been stabbed. Later witness heard that he had expired.

Sergeant Noel Ashley attached to the Gamdevi Police next gave evidence, in which he stated that on Tuesday the 14th instant, witness was seated at the Police Station when the suspect Shankar Dhondu Kaddam rushed into the Police Station. Witness also heard people shouting on the road.

Followed By Deceased

Immediately after him the deceased came in with a knife "clutched" in his right hand, whereas his left hand was pressed against his abdomen which was bleeding profusely. The deceased then pointed out the suspect and stated that he had stabbed him with the knife. The deceased then dropped the knife on the floor. Witness at this stage placed the suspect under arrest, took charge of the knife, and had the deceased removed to the hospital.

Another important witness was Dhanon Ramoo employed in a cutlery shop at Mutton Street.

Purchased Knife

Witness stated that the suspect (whom he identified in Court to-day) came to his shop and purchased a clasp knife for 11 annas 6 pies.

Witness later identified the knife in the presence of the police, as the one purchased by the suspect.

Sergeant B. A. Wase next in giving evidence, stated that on the night of Tuesday the 14th instant he was deputed to go to the J. J. Hospital to take down the statement of Dayaram Yeshwant now deceased.

Witness took his statement. Later an Honorary Magistrate arrived, and the Police and suspects were also there. The dying deposition of the deceased to the Magistrate was that he identified the suspect as his assailant.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of "death from a homicidal stab wound". Further, owing to the circumstantial evidence before them, were of the opinion that the wound was inflicted by the suspect Shankar Dhondoo with murderous intent and recommended his prosecution on a charge of murder.

CITIZENS' RIGHT RECOGNISED

Public Meeting Can Be Held In Thana Vegetable Market

THANA, January 20.

The Thana Municipality deserves to be congratulated for having passed by an overwhelming majority the resolution moved by Mr. D. M. Damle to the effect that the use of the Municipal vegetable Market and its open grounds be permitted for holding public meetings.

Great significance is attached to this resolution by the citizens of Thana having regard to the fact that the right to hold public meetings political or otherwise in the Vegetable Market, which the Thana citizens had enjoyed for the last several years, was taken away from them by the Chief Officer under instructions from the then President Rao Bahadur B. N. Shringarpure, when permission was formally sought to hold a condolence meeting at the sad demise of the late Mr. Sen-Gupta.

President's View

Rao Bahadur Shringarpure was of opinion that the Vegetable Market could not be allowed to be used for holding political meetings and the irony of it was that condolence resolution was subsequently passed by the Municipality.

Great indignation was roused at that time which was ultimately reflected in the huge mass meeting held in Mahajanwadi to protest against the action of the then President.

The pall-bearers at Mr. Kipling's funeral at Westminster Abbey, on Thursday, will be Mr. Baldwin, Sir Roger Keyes, Sir Archibald Montgomery-Massingberd, Sir James Barrie, Sir Fabian Ware, the Master of Magdalene, Mr. H. A. Gwynne and Mr. A.S. Watt.

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THE WORLD OF WIRELESS

Ventriloquist's Dummy For The Bureaucracy?

SCHOOLS AND RADIO

School Broadcasting Council Of Britain Invites Criticism And Suggestions

Statistical experts at the BBC are in for a busy time. At the beginning of November the Central Council for School Broadcasting sent to over 2,500 listening schools a questionnaire covering subject dealt with by Broadcasts to Schools. And now the replies, nearly 1,900 of them, have come in for examination and analysis.

This is the third attempt made by the Central Council, which arranges the BBC's schools programmes, to ascertain from the schools themselves what they like and what they do not like. The schools, in fact, occupy the unique position of being the only section of wireless listeners able by means of such thorough questioning to influence the choice of its programmes.

The BBC and the School Broadcasting Council throw themselves entirely open to criticism: in fact demand it. Teachers have been asked to answer such general questions as: "Is there any way in which you think broadcasting might be of greater service to schools than it is at present?" "Do you encourage your pupils to discuss the merits and demerits of the different broadcasts?" "Have you any evidence that school listening is training (a) older pupils, (b) ex-pupils to listen with discrimination to the evening programmes?"

In addition to such questions of a general nature, each of the twenty individual broadcast courses is the subject of a separate questionnaire. "Do straight History talks of twenty minutes have a good effect on concentration?" Is the Travel Talks map-work excessive, dull, even necessary at all?" "Which English broadcasts have been successful; which have failed?" These, and dozens of other questions have been asked to ascertain what the children enjoy and what they think "stodgy," what the teacher likes and what he considers to be useless.

The "yes" or "no" answers to

(Continued in Col. 5.)

Special Correspondent of the "Times of India" wrote from New Delhi as reported on 18-1-36: "BROADCASTING STATION IS IN A SENSE A SPOKEN NEWS PAPER and MAGAZINE RATHER THAN A PRINTED ONE".

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Some Aspects Of Broadcasting In India Analysed And X-Rayed

By "ARIEL"

With the opening of the powerful station at Delhi, Broadcasting in India enters upon a new and a very important phase of its life. So far we had only two stations worth mentioning—Bombay and Calcutta—with weak out of date and dilapidated long-wave transmitters. Bombay had made some short-wave arrangements no doubt with the Wireless and Cables Communications Company but these short wave-broadcasts were rare and, at best, crude experiments. But now we are to have at Delhi a powerful 20 kilowatt transmitter which has already invaded the ether with its broadcasts, its strong waves drowning the weak voice calling from Bombay or Calcutta. Very soon we learn Bombay, Calcutta and even Madras are to have similar powerful transmitters and thus India will have four important stations strong enough to be heard from Peru to Tashkent (as Delhi station has already been heard). Thus a new and powerful force enters life in India. The power of the Broadcasting station! And, therefore, it is well worth our attention to be on the lookout for what ends this new force is being utilized. Is it to provide wholesome entertainment, useful instruction and unbiassed information to the people of India? Or is it rather to be the hand-maid (or, to use an apter illustration, the ventriloquist's dummy!) of the bureaucracy? Has the Government been prompted in installing all these powerful stations from motives of public service or has the Indian tax-payer and the Indian listener been saddled with another Government Publicity Department in a new and more effective garb?

Time will, no doubt, give a satisfactory answer to these questions. And after a few months we will be able to see ourselves the way the wind (or rather the wave of broadcasting) is blowing. But even now, for a keen observer of matters pertaining to broadcasting in India, eloquent indications are not lacking which can help us to arrive at certain conclusions. Let us, therefore, study some of the aspects of this great new factor in Indian life with a view to analysing and x-raying them.

A Government Concern

The first thing that we should remember is that the Indian State Broadcasting Service is purely and wholly a Government concern, not even a semi-official organization like the British Broadcasting Corporation. It is in fact, a department of the Government of India (and you know what it implies) much the same as the Police or the Army. This, it is necessary to understand at the very outset, for it will explain some otherwise difficult problems.

Let us also remember that while in other countries they have Public departments, in India we have Government departments. The difference is not merely of nomenclature. In other countries every department of the State is run with the consent of the representatives of the public. In our own country, however, how many Government departments can be called public departments? How many of them run on lines laid down by the representatives of the public, though of course, they are all run with public money? How many of them are controlled by officials holding the confidence of the public?

Those who think that thus to condemn the Broadcasting Service is unfair will do well to study the programmes of the Bombay and the Calcutta stations for the last several years that they have been in existence. Did you ever hear of a popular Indian leader speaking over the radio? Even if political leaders are taboo as undesirables, did we ever hear one of the great intellectuals of our country speaking over the air? Did we ever hear our political thinkers, our social reformers, our poets, our literateurs, our economists? To bring home the point one need only compare the programmes of the British Broadcasting Corporation with the programmes of the Indian stations. Even the singers who are supposed to entertain us are, not seldom, of the mediocre variety!

Politics, they say, is taboo. And politics in India means political views differing with the views of the Government which are, of course carefully broadcast through the stations.

Sir. Homi Mody was recently asked to speak on the Textile industry. Was Mr. Joshi or Mr. Jamnadas Mehta (not to mention other working class leaders) ever asked to speak on the same?

In Britain all Radical thinkers like Shaw, Galsworthy, Lansbury, etc., have often broadcasted. Dare they try the same experiment in India? Not long ago some unemployed persons were asked to speak over the B.B.C. microphone to tell their countrymen their miserable plight and their views on political questions. Even to think of such a thing in India.

Delhi Programme

I think I have made it clear that of the three aims of broadcasting we can never expect "Instruction" to be anything else than the Government Publicity department stuff. In a recent interview, Mr. Fieldon remarked that radio must reflect national life. Looking at the programmes especially of the Delhi station one cannot but be amused by Mr. Fieldon's conception of national life. Evidently national life means the bureaucratic life for, in the last two or three weeks programmes all Instructional talks are by Government officials and one by an English professor!

Let us now see what kind of entertainment—the second aim of broadcasting—we are given by the Indian stations. And here I must pay a tribute to the Calcutta station that they have at least partially tried to give interesting entertainment programmes and good music. Bombay has flooded the ether with generally second rate artists and gramophone records. And recently they insulted the musical taste of Indian listeners by broadcasting someone playing on Bulbul Tarang—a misnomer for an awful and cheap Japanese instrument, quite a favourite with street urchins and musical beggars.

The New Year and the first day of the Delhi station opened with, among other things, a talk on the year 1935 by an English professor with the remarkable qualification (duly mentioned after his name) that he wrote a book called "Nabobs." I wont say much about his talk. But can one contemplate a Russian or a Czechoslovakian or even an Indian broadcasting from B.B.C. on New Year and taking what Doctor Spear did for India, "a glance back over the events of the past year"? Is 'this' reflecting national life?

The very next day a certain gentleman broadcasted a short story. But we will let that pass. What beats one is a British Captain giving us a talk on New Year Resolutions. Trying to be funny, the note under his name in the programme says he would offer the worst possible advice". The superlative can very well be used for his selection to give this talk. And then follow almost every day some Government official or the other holding forth on this or that.

I have given so much attention to Delhi programmes because this is supposed to be an essentially Indian station and because its broadcasts are heard all over the world. Imagine an American or Russian listening in to Delhi, "professor Spear who wrote a book called Nobobs will now review the past year." These Indians! Cant they themselves do even such simple things without the help of the British. No wonder they are not free. Such would be the comment of a foreign listener as he would switch off the station.

Why European Programmes?

This profusion of talks in English by Englishmen brings me to yet another aspect of the programmes broadcast by Indian stations which conclusively shows how far the interests of Indian listeners count with the gods of broadcasting in India. Why do we give so much time to what are known as the European programmes. Both Bombay and Calcutta spend several hours, broadcasting items of European music, talks in English, European children's hours, etc. Surely broadcasting in India (even the officials would agree) is primarily meant for Indian listeners who are necessarily in a much larger majority than the European listeners. Why then waste time and money on these European programmes? Once or twice a week some items of European music and a talk or two in English would be understandable but to give the best part of the broadcasting time for the entertainment of the ruling class at the expense of Indian listeners can lead us to but one conclusion. And that is not very complementary to the Broadcasting authorities.

Yet another item of Indian programmes to which I strongly object is the recitation from holy scriptures and the relaying of Christian services. To import religious interests in Broadcasting programmes is to introduce a very dangerous element. Now Bombay and Calcutta relay Christian church services and broadcast recitations from the Quran, the Gita and (in Bombay) from the scripture of the Parsis. Suppose the other denominations too wake up and demand their scriptures to be recited. The Sikhs will demand recitations from Granth Sahib, the Budhists and the Jains too will produce their holy books and once the idea catches the fancy of similar other religious sects, Broadcasting stations will become Babels of different religious voices shouting one another down.

This is how the radio is to reflect national life in the country.

What has the Controller of Broadcasting in India (what an impressive designation and, we hope, an equally impressive salary!) done so far to justify his words? Mr. Fieldon-in-England had a reputation of being a man of progressive tendencies and "dangerous" ideas. Mr. Fieldon-in-India will have to fight hard the influence of the bureaucracy to live up to that reputation.

B. B. C. REVIEWS 1935

4,151 Artists Presented On Television !

LONDON (By Air Mail).

In a 10,000-word document, which it describes as "a brief review of outstanding events in British broadcasting during the year 1935" the B.B.C. reveals some interesting figures relating to its service.

For instance, about 150,000 letters have been received during the year from listeners of these, about 80 per cent were appreciative and disclose a marked preference for talks and children's hour features.

Letters are welcomed at Broadcasting House.

"Any suspicion that may exist among listeners that letters are thrown unread into wastepaper baskets can be at once dispelled" it stated.

DIFFICULT QUESTIONS.

But it is pointed out, "the B.B.C. is not in a position to give authoritative replies to questions as to who invented the Peche Melba or whether sheep-farming in the South of France was extensively practised when waltzes were in vogue in Vienna, so asked by listeners in the course of the year.

Transmission time of all stations amounted to 68,795 hours, 38 minutes, the break-down percentage being only 0.026. Ninety-nine Continental programmes were replayed by line to London, and of those, 90 were considered successful six partially successful and three unsuccessful. More than 51 programmes were relayed to America and the B.B.C. also gave studio facilities for many more relays.

Recorded programmes show a marked increase over previous years. The B.B.C. announces its intention of using even more recorded material, and has, accordingly, ordered several more mobile recording units for making "sound pictures" and "actually" broadcasts.

TELEVISION.

Listeners who imagine that television is something of the future will be surprised to learn that it is also of the past, for on September 11 the B.B.C. put an end to three years of 30 line television transmissions, during which 480 programmes were radiated and 4,151 artists presented.

The financial results of the "Week's Good Cause" appeals show that Mr. Christopher Stone's plea on behalf of the People's dispensary for Sick Animals of the poor brought the highest figure £11,842. A further £7,000 has been promised. The total realised by the National and London Regional appeals in the first nine months of the year was £45,471. Other Regional appeals in the same period brought £17,613.—United Press.

(continued from col 1)

the general questions are to be analysed by the BBC, while answers to the particularly educational questions will be analysed and reported upon by an educational expert.

Although similar questionnaires have been issued for the past two years, the present drive represents the widest and most detailed attempt ever made by the BBC to learn what any one section of listeners think of it. Response has been greater than on either previous occasion.

NO COMPROMISE WITH IMPERIALISM

Renew Pledge On Independence Day, Says Kidwai

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, President of the U. P. Provincial Congress Committee and one of the sponsors of the anti-office acceptance move, in the course of his appeal to the country to celebrate the Independence Day on January 26 in a befitting manner, says:—

"On January 26, every year we assemble in public meetings to renew our pledge to fight for the liberation of our country. To-day the need for such a re-affirmation is all the more greater as attempts are being made to persuade the Lucknow session of the Congress to accept a policy which is bound to prove detrimental to our cause.

"It is said that acceptance of ministerial offices by Congressmen will quicken our march towards our goal. Sponsors of this move have either lost faith in our capacity to win our freedom or they have failed to appreciate the implications of the adoption of such a policy.

"I, therefore, appeal to the delegates to the Lucknow Congress to keep in mind the implications on the Independence Day of renewing their pledges and re-affirming their determination to fight for the independence of the Motherland."—United Press.

Kharagpur Workers Support Trade Union Unity Move

KHARAGPUR, Jan. 20.

A mass meeting of railway workers was held here on Saturday evening under the presidentship of Mr. V. V. Giri, M. L. A. Messrs. Naidu, Kalappa and Giri addressed the workers on the question of trade union unity, whereafter a resolution was unanimously adopted welcoming Mr. Giri's proposals for unity placed before the Working Committee of the National Trade Union Federation at Delhi.

The meeting also adopted a condolence resolution mourning the death of Comrade Saklatwala and recalling his services in the B. N. R. strikes of 1927.—United Press.

Has Indian Broadcasting Service A Definite Policy?

Bombay Patronizes Japanese Imperialism While Delhi Is Keen On "Bura Sahibs" Of The Bureaucracy

By "TIBICEN"

The Bombay Station recently broadcast Mr. Yonejiro Noguchi, the Japanese poet and as this gentleman's speech has been subjected to an amount of criticism, it would be interesting to inquire whether the Bombay station pursues any definite policy in inviting foreign visitors to use their microphone.

NEO-JAJANISM

The Station Director certainly owes the listeners-in an explanation regarding (1) whether, following the general practice, Mr. Noguchi's draft speech was submitted to him before its actual delivery and if so (2) was it not part of his duties to scrutinise it in view of its propagandist tone. The whole speech could be characterised as a piece of pro-Japanese propaganda (and not very clever at that) and there was more Japanism in it than criticism or exposition of either Japanese poetry or art. The Director might have played us one of the typical gramophone records of neo-Japanism and I will quote here a sample of it:

"Now, (writes Dr. Mesugi Shinkichi) if all the human race should come to look up to the virtue of our Emperor and should come to live under that influence, then there would be light for the future of humanity. Thus the world can be saved from destruction. Thus life can be lived within the realm of goodness and beauty. Of a truth, great is the mission of our nation.

PLEA FOR FAIRNESS.

One does not expect the Director to be well posted in foreign affairs to be able to probe the "cultural propaganda" of nationalist-military, nationalist fascist, fascist or soviet agencies: but he could have telegraphed Delhi for instruction. However the radio critic is primarily concerned with the principle underlying the policy followed by the station because, if the foreign spokesmen are to be broadcast, why not Indians? Again I should be delighted to hear the thunder of Gen. Goering if Comrades Radek and Bukharin could follow the Nazi. If we are to be given a stiff dose of poetico-artistic Shintoism, a mild purgative in the form of a modest survey of living conditions of Japanese masses is urgently called for. Ordinary decency demands that.

A CLUB AFFAIR.

I believe there is some kind of criterion on which the authorities either accept or reject broadcast matter according as it is non-political or non-controversial. But who is to apply it? The Delhi radio programme gives the impression that there are no longer any subjects of popular interest that could be dealt with except those on which Delhi officials chose to speak. When a bureaucrat discourses on the ritualism of public services in the still dim future of this country or an army officer describes the sentimental reactions of a 'chota memsab' in the year 1835 or compiles statistics about the prices of an alcoholic or non-alcoholic drink in the good old days and now the Sitvellian Colonel may well growl the laconic "Pucca stuff". Apparently it is an inter-departmental family affair beginning with the Department of Trade and Industry and ending with the Army Commissariat with the silence of the Foreign and Political Departmental bridging the aerial gulf.

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A New Peace Plan

PARIS FORECAST

(From Our Own Correspondent).
LONDON: Jan. 11.
(By Air Mail).

A revolution in Italy, if it at all happens, is going to have far-reaching consequences in European politics and is not going to remain a localised affair like the revolution in Spain. The Spanish dictatorship was a local military usurpation, whereas the Italian dictatorship was the advent of the new cult of Fascism that was going to involve all capitalist countries of Europe as a safeguard against Communism.

Communism itself may yet be distant, but a revolution in itself is bound to bring about tremendous political changes in Germany. Roumania, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. Other small Western European countries will find themselves in a stronger position in the League of Nations not only capable of giving brotherly advice but even capable of exercising control over Fascism and militarism in European countries. However, apart from the political effects on Europe, any conspicuous success of Abyssinia is bound to effect a psychological revolution among all the Negro races of Africa, which General Smuts had envisaged.

Madame Tabouis' Revelations.

Now that the King of the Belgians is back in his kingdom, the first revelation of his object in making a trip to England last week has travelled to London from Paris. According to Madam Genevieve Tabouis, the political expert of the morning newspaper "L'Oeuvre," a new peace-plan for the settlement of the war in Abyssinia is being evolved. Madam Tabouis, it will be recalled, was the first of the French political writers to reveal in advance the outlines of the now defunct Hoare-Laval Plan. She predicts that the League of Nations, at the request of Mussolini, will set up a neutral commission of inquiry to go to Abyssinia, primarily to investigate war methods. The commission would also be charged, asserts the writer, with inquiring into the possibility of making peace and reporting on the social, economic and other reforms, which, it is necessary to bring about in Abyssinia. Belgium will, then, Madam Tabouis predicts, propose to the Committee of Thirteen of the League of Nations at Geneva, a new peace-plan based on French, British and Italian development of Abyssinia, with the Emperor of Abyssinia retaining his sovereignty. An attempt will be made to persuade the Emperor to seek assistance from the League, which would suggest that he invites, Britain and France to examine with him the best means for improving the social, economic and financial conditions of Abyssinia. Madam Tabouis goes on to say that London and Paris would provide funds for the development of Abyssinia, and would aid in the disarmament of the Abyssinian chiefs. This would make the peace plan acceptable to the Emperor, because it would eliminate the constant threats of his overthrow, and, therefore, would also overcome his objections to Italian exploitation of Abyssinia. According to Madam Tabouis, the movement of Italian troops to Africa now in progress does not indicate a new offensive, but is intended to improve Italy's position with a view to negotiations. She also declares that the Japanese Legation in Addis Ababa, which is shortly to be opened, is being charged particularly with protecting Japanese interests against possible encroachments during the economic partition of Abyssinia.

Delusion of Mandates.

The League against Imperialism is holding its annual conference on the 25th and 26th January. In view of the present political atmosphere it is dropping minor issues and will devote itself to the discussion on the need of abandoning imperialism altogether. The League is considerably disturbed by some good pacifists suggesting that instead of imperialist hold over India, China, Egypt and other countries, there should be some system of Mandates. The League against Imperialism knows and fears that Powers holding mandates do exactly the same as they would in a subject country. At the forthcoming conference the League intends to issue a warning note to the British Pacifists against this delusion of Mandates and to induce public opinion to demand straightforward freedom for all nations, beginning especially with India.

Mr. Reginald Bridgeman, the Secretary of the League, tells me that he also intends to bring forward the question of British Dominions to remove a misconception abroad as if these Dominions were practically enjoying independence. Of course, the Conference will also discuss the Abyssinian situation as after the 20th January the attitude of the League of Nations on Oil Sanctions will disclose new phases of imperialist diplomacy trying to dodge the issue of genuine independence of Abyssinia. The Conference, I understand, will discuss the Abyssinian position in its broader aspect of demanding freedom and liberation for the people of Libya, Sudan and Egypt, as also in respect of the need of freedom for the various Negro countries in Africa now belonging to various European Empires.

The Governor and Lady Brabourne paid a visit to the Art Studio of Mr. Talim on Monday morning. They evinced keen interest in his work and especially the bust of Trimurthi (three-faced Hindu God, in centre).

JOCKEY WILSON PUNISHED

Jockey Lowrey Severely Cautioned By R. C. T. C. Stewards

CALCUTTA, Jan. 19.

The R. C. T. C. "Racing Calendar" announces that on a report from the Stipendiary Stewards of interference in the Zoo Plate Div. I on January 4, the Stewards withdrew R. K. Wilson's licence and suspended him up to and including January 14. Wilson rode Orval in that race. As a result of interference that took place in the District Plate Div. 11 on December 28. Lowrey (rider of Prince Phillippa) and Wilson (rider of Hathor, the winner) were severely cautioned by the Stewards as to their future riding. Jockey J. Raffaele, the rider of Irish Times in the Governor's Cup, was fined Rs. 150 by the starter for anticipating the start.

It is announced that Complet is now the property of the Maharaja of Kashmir, Stagestruck of Mr. H. A. Lawrence, Mister Atkins of Nawabzada Fakr-lu-Mulk of Bhipal, Cardsharper of Sir Henry Craik and Fl.-Lt. J. C. E. Johnson, Say When of Messrs. S. C. Ghosh and S. N. Sanyal, Prince Ingoda of Mr. G. W. Liddle, Alloy of Capt. W. H. Gardiner, Royal Clair of Mr. A. J. Kolah, and Park Clouds of Mr. S. C. Woodward and Capt. J. M. Bernard.

Mahalakshmi, the surprise winner of the Governor's Cup in Ceylon in 1934, has been destroyed; so has Carry On. The griffins to be sold this afternoon after the races have been put into Class IV. Cash Sweep, Quick Image, Marseilles, Crimson Rambler, Inveralga, Running Sea and Eyebrook have been put into Class III Aura into Class IV. Goolash was put down from Class I to Class II on January 1 and back again into Class I on January 15. Dinan is now in Class III.

Several horses have been added to trainers' lots. Amazement and Tango have gone to W. J. D. Alford, Nankeen to Clarke, Field Tor to Goswell, Pelion, Butmaroo, Lesjour and Earl Whittier to Owen, Acquinaldo to Ringstead. Cardsharper has moved from Connor to Goswell and Mister Atkins to Northmore, Glenshiel and Elegant from Hayhoe to Clarke, Wild Vixen from Higgins to Beedham and The Visitor from Higgins to Riley. Prince Ingoda has gone from Clarke to Goswell.

SECUNDERABAD MATCH CANCELLED

NEW DELHI: Jan. 22.

On account of the King's death, the Secunderabad Match with the Australians has been cancelled.—A.P.

SHEFFIELD SHIELD CRICKET

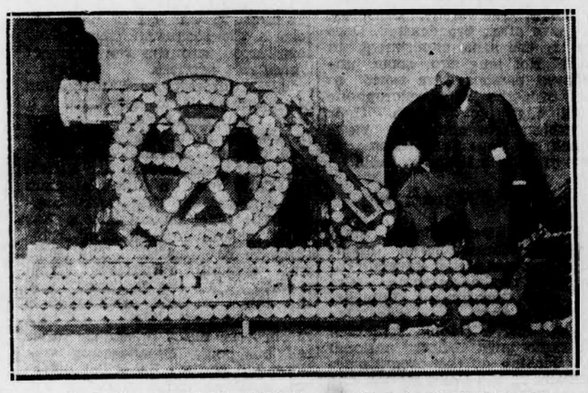
SYDNEY, Jan. 20.

The following are to-day's closing scores in the Sheffield Shield match which commenced on January 17:—South Australia 94, New South Wales 286 for 2 (Fallowfield 53, Robinson not out 94.)—Reuter.

AUSTRALIANS DEFEAT ORANGE FREE STATE

BLOEMFONTEIN, Jan. 20.

The Australians won their match against Orange Free State by an innings and 146 runs. Scores:—Orange Free State 88 (Grimmett 5 for 35. O'Reilly 4 for 38) and 127 (Grimmett 5 for 67, O'Reilly 5 for 34). Australians 361 for 4 declared (O'Brein 109, McCabe 112).—Reuter.



A fruit show was held at Lahore on Thursday last. Here is a fruit grower's idea of a disease killer, composed of an unusual array of Malta oranges. Prof. Lal Singh, Fruit Specialist, by the side of the "cannon and balls".

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS GALORE

Only Four Days Allotted For Discussions In Assembly

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

Twenty-four non-official Bills were ballotted to-day for discussion on February 6 in the Assembly.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai succeeded in ballotting three of his Bills, namely, the Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill (Section 388), the Child Marriage Restraint Act Amendment Bill and the Indian Arms Act Amendment Bill.

Mr. Ghanasyam Singh Gupta's three Bills that will be put on the agenda for discussion are the Arya Marriage Validation Bill, the Hindu Disposal of Property Law Bill and the Hindu Widows Right of Inheritance Bill.

Mr. Kazemi's three Bills also came out through the ballot box and these are the Child Marriage Restraint Amendment Bill, the Indian Medical Council Amendment Bill and the Indian Registration Amendment Bill.

U Ba Si and U Thein Maung were lucky in ballotting their Budhgaya Temple Bills.

Mr. Mathradas Vassanji and Mr. Ghuznavi have two Bills relating to reservation of Indian coastal traffic.

Other Bills ballotted are Mr. De Souza's Indian Succession Amendment Bill, Sardar Mangal Singh's Indian Arms Amendment Bill, Mr. Paliwal's Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, Dr. Rajan's and Mr. Saxena's Indian Medical Council Amendment Bill etc.

But as there are only four days allotted for discussion of non-official Bills, it is feared that none of these Bills will go beyond the introduction stage as Mr. B. Das's Indian Criminal Law Amendment Repeal Bill, the consideration motion of which was passed in Simla by 65 votes against 60, may take all these days. Besides there is Sardar Sant Sing's Bill to amend the Criminal Procedure Code which is in the Select Committee stage.—United Press.

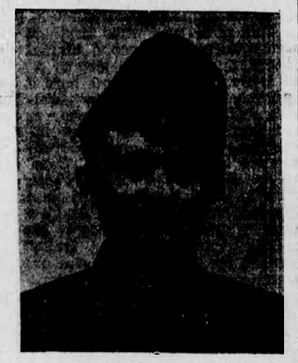
INDIANS IN IRAQ AND LABOUR LAWS

Exemption Likely From Provisions

NEW DELHI, Jan 22.

In connection with a number of interpellations given notice of for the Assembly, relating to the reported restrictions on Indians in Iraq, the "United Press" learns that the new labour law has not yet become law, the Senate having not considered the legislation till now.

However, indications are in the Bill laying down that the restrictions will not apply against the nationals of the country which does not put any restrictions on the entry or avocations followed by Iraquis. Since India has no restrictive or immigration laws against any foreigners, Indians in Iraq are expected to be exempted from the provisions of the labour legislation.—United Press.



Mr. Mahomedali S. Maniar who is standing from "E" Ward for the Bye-election of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

SIND-BURMA BOUNDARY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22

Some initial difficulty seems to have arisen in connection with the work of the Commission appointed to inquire into the Yunanan-Burma boundary dispute.

The Commission is accordingly sitting at Hassawn and trying to solve the difficulty at the starting point.—United Press.

Tashi Lama Not Yet Back In Tibet

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The Tashi Lama has not so far returned to Tibet, partly due to weather conditions and partly due to difficulty in settling disputes with the Tibetan Government.—United Press.

WELSH RUGBY UNION CANCELS ALL MATCHES

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The Welsh Rugby Union has decided to cancel all matches till after the King's funeral.—Reuter.

Reduction In General Tax Inopportune

(By Mathradas Tricamjee.)

The Municipal Commissioner has recommended to fix the rate of general tax for the year 1936-37 at 12 p.c. of the rateable value; the Standing Committee has recommended a reduction of 1 per cent. and to fix the same at 11 per cent., and thereby proposed to decrease Municipal income by 11 1|2 lakhs of rupees. The question before the Corporation therefore, is whether the reduction in tax and income is in the general interests of the city and civic finance. To a careful and dispassionate consideration there can be only one answer: No.

The Standing Committee consists of 16 members of which 14 were present at the meeting at which the decision of reducing the general tax by 1 per cent. was taken. Of these 14, only 8 voted for the reduction, 3 against it and 3 remained neutral or retired before voting. The decision was no doubt made by a majority of votes of Councillors present and voting on the question. But nonetheless the fact remains that the decision does not reflect unanimity of opinion of the Committee. One can as well say that the Committee was sharply and evenly divided. A decision on such a basic question of city finance and civic welfare in order to be readily acceptable must have a greater unanimity.

The fact that the Standing Committee could not present a united front on this premier question is by itself sufficient reason for caution. The proposed budget shows a deficit of 5 lakhs and it is not for the first time the Corporation is faced in recent years with such deficit budget. There has been series of years with deficit, and large surplus cash balance the Corporation had, has been wiped out to such an extent that the Standing Committee last year were at their wits end to frame a budget which can show at least the statutory balance of 1 lakh of rupees. In face of this, it cannot be considered a sound principle of public finance to resort to reduction of tax.

The deficit is of 5 lakhs which by itself may not be regarded as great; but it is based on an evasive income of 10 lakhs from the sales of surplus land. If these sales fall, there will be a corresponding fall in the income and increase in the deficit. The demand for land is there; at the same time the Commissioner has drawn the attention of the Corporation that there is growing tendency for getting land on lease rather than purchase outright. It will not therefore be a matter of surprise if the income from this source falsifies expectations. One cannot speak without shame that the city still possesses slum areas; they require immediate attention. But when any steps are suggested for improvement of these filthy areas, plea is put forward that funds are not available. And now when a good sum of 11 1|2 lakhs of rupees as available, it is proposed to be returned, instead of being put to use for slum clearance. Such an attitude only means that slums must continue to exist for all times and the unfortunate section of our fellow-men must remain in a state worse than the one in which animals and even cars of more fortunate citizens are sheltered. A diseased focus in the body is ultimately bound to react adversely; what is true of human body is equally true of body politic; on the other hand provision for modest but essential amenities of life to humble sections of the community will necessarily react favourably upon the community.

From whatever angle the question is viewed there is only one conclusion possible: civic finances are yet far from satisfactory. There is no knowing of the extent to which the deficit is likely to increase in the course of the ensuing year and the surplus cash balance, at the end of the year, of 16 lakhs cannot be called excessive for such an extensive administration as of the city of Bombay. Reduction of tax to-day gives an unwarranted impression to the Government and the public about the soundness of Corporation's finance. It gives away the case for fresh sources of revenue for which Corporation is clamouring so much and it wrongly gives the public to understand that everything which ought to be done for the mass of citizens by the civic government is done and nothing remains undone which is primary and urgent; although he who cares to observe knows well that many an indispensable and essential thing for public health and convenience remains to be attended to.

The only decision the Corporation can take is to retain the General tax at 12 per cent as propposed by the Commissioner and can earmark the full or a major portion of 1 per cent. of the tax for slum clearance by creating a slum clearance fund. A Committee may be forthwith appointed to draw up a programme towards which this fund may be applied Such a decision alone will be equitable and unless a definite beginning is made in this direction the slums will continue to be a perpetual eye-sore and a centre of misery which cannot redound to the credit of the premier municipality.

The Football Association announces that all the cup-ties will be played.

The Japanese delegation has accepted the invitation to leave observers at the Naval Conference.

A SCARE NIPPED IN THE BUD

Junagadh State Authorities Act Promptly

(From A Correspondent).
JUNAGADH: (By Mail).

The Junagadh State authorities are to be congratulated on the prompt and decisive attitude they have adopted in fighting what is known as the Jasachithi scare, which has been perturbing the State of late. A crop of anonymous letters threatening death, having heralded murders five years ago the receipt of similar letters at Junagadh and Veraval last year had caused a panic throughout the State. Special police reinforcements had to be rushed up to Verawal and it appeared for the moment as if the past history would be repeated.

In all there were about 20 Jasachithis and the State Police succeeded in tracing seven of these to one Mugatrai Jiwabhai, a Nagir inhabitant of Junagadh. Mugatrai was prosecuted before the State Court under the ordinary law and is now serving his term of eight months' imprisonment in the State jail.

Mugatrai's case related to some Junagadh Jasachithis only and the Verawal Jasachithis remained untraced. The State authorities were, however, determined to see that such scares should not be allowed to disturb the general tranquillity of the State, which is now running very smoothly. In the interests of all concerned, therefore, it was decided by the Dewan, Mr. Monteath, to bring in some experienced C.I.D. officers to investigate into the Jasachithi affair. The appointment of three officers was thus kept a closely-guarded secret and nobody had the slightest suspicion that during the period of apparent lull these officers were quietly doing their work and that the net round the culprits was being surely and steadily woven. It occasioned great surprise, therefore, when these appointments were made public, but scarcely had this surprise abated, when arrest followed arrest, and upto now three persons are under custody for trial under section 513 and 514 of the Junagadh Penal Code, corresponding to sections 506 and 507 of the Indian Penal Code. One of these three is a practising lawyer, another a clerk and the third is a pensioner of the State.

The cases are now pending in the Court of the Junagadh Magistrate and the results of the trial are awaited with interest.

Whatever may be the outcome of these judicial proceedings, the promptness and impartiality shown by the State are highly appreciated by all who are interested in seeing a reign of peace and tranquillity established in the territories ruled by His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh.

Rajkot News In Brief

(From Our Correspondent).
RAJKOT, Jan. 21.

The Viceroy has conferred the Indian Police Medal on R. S. M. K. Mehta, Agency Inspector of Police, now in foreign service as Superintendent of Police, Porbandar State, for his valuable services characterised by marked detective ability, resource and courage as exhibited in the arrests of several armed dacoits.

RADIO LABORATORY.

An institute known as the Sharda Radio Laboratory, has been opened here by a private body, for students to learn the fitting of a radio set and its accessories.

ADDITIONAL POLITICAL AGENT.

Mr. Nawabzada Mir Saeed Alam Khan of the Political Department of the Government of India, has been appointed an additional Political Agent for Sabar Kantha Agency, to hear and dispose of such appeals filed against the Raolji of Mansa as may be transferred to him by the Hon'ble A. G. G., Western India States Agency.

SOME TRAVELLERS SEEM NEVER TO TIRE

Even on the long railway journeys you will find travellers who seem full of energy all the time, while others are tired after a few stations. Have the tireless travellers some extraordinary means of restoring their strength? Those who drink Bovril undoubtedly have. For Bovril quickly banishes fatigue and restores energy.

Bovril is obtainable at refreshment rooms, so travellers who are in the habit of drinking it regularly need not do without it.

WHEN FEELING FATIGUED— DRINK

BOVRIL

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Poush Vad 14, 1992
Muslim: Shavval 27, 1354
Parsi: Amardad 19, 1305
Hightide: 10-06
Lowtide: 5-38; 17-18
Sunrise: 7h. 15m.
Sunset: 6h. 27m.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council Exhibition and Sale of Women's works, University Building. South Wing, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Open to public.

S S. 'Rawalpindi' with English mails due at 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 24

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

Last day of B.P.W.C. Exhibition and Sale of work, University Building, South Wing, Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. Open to public.

SATURDAY, January 25.

S S. 'Carthage' with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

University Senate, 1 p.m.

Standing Committee at 2-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH.

BAI SAVITRIBAI, aged 77 years, widow of late Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardan Mantri, from Pneumonia, on Monday 20th January 1936 at 8 p.m. (S.T.) at her house at Mugbhat, Thakurdwar Road, leaving behind three sons, three daughters, grand children and a large number of relatives and friends to mourn her deeply felt loss.

POLO TOURNAMENTS

The Polo Tournaments start at 3-15 p.m. to-day, (Thursday), in the centre of the Race Course, Mahaluxmi.

BOMBAY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above association, a meeting of research workers and others interested in Biology will be held in the Biology Department of the Royal Institute of Science, to-day (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m. to discuss with Prof. John Maclean of Wilson College, the advisability of starting a course for the study of quantitative aspects of Biological problems, especially Genetics.

"THE BOHRA YOUTH LEAGUE"

The annual general meeting of the Bohra Youth League will be held to-day (Thursday) at League's Hall at 9-30 p.m. for the consideration of the annual report and election of the managing committee.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Peter Ibbetson". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Broadway Melody of 1936" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Sweet Surrender." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Roman Scandals". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Dharmatma." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Dhoop-Chhaon". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Dr Madhurika". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER—"Hind Kesari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Evergreen". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Passing of the Third Floor Back". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"The Metropolitan" Time as usual.
PLAZA—"Cleopatra." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed unregistered Mails for United States of America per S. S. "Pres-Wilson" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 24th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The O.S.K. Steamer "Chokoh Maru" left Colombo on January 20 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 24.

"Dollar Steamship Lines S.S. President Wilson V-45 will arrive here on the 23rd instant at 9-30 a.m. and will land passengers at No. 11 Alexandra Dock. She will again sail on (Saturday) the 25th instant at 8-30 a.m. with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa Marseilles, New York and Boston."

PRESS WORKERS CELEBRATE LENIN DAY

(From A Correspondent.)

Under the auspices of the All India Press Workers Federation meetings were held at Husseini Garden North Brook Garden on (Tuesday) to celebrate Lenin Day. Mr. Dhole was in the chair. Messrs. T. Ramrao, Birodkar, Fidahusein, Abhyankar, Suryvanshi and Bhogle addressed the meeting.

GHEE FAKERS CONVICTED

M. G. Pansare, Owner of the shop in the Pallan Sojpal Chawl, Portuguese Church Street, was convicted and fined Rs. 10 in default to undergo one week's simple imprisonment on January 18 for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 88.1 per cent.

Teju Manik, Owner of the shop in the 'Tokersi's Chawl, Globe Mill Lane, was convicted and fined Rs. 50 in default to undergo one month's simple imprisonment for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 92.7 per cent.

COAL WORKERS GO ON STRIKE

Transport Men Allege Wage Cut, Increased Hours And Ill-Treatment

(From A Correspondent.)

Due to the wage-cut, increase in the working hours, and alleged illtreatment, etc., the Coal Transport workers have gone on strike since the 21st instant. More than 600 workers are on strike.

The strike is conducted under the leadership of the Bombay Dock Workers' Union with the help of a Strike Committee.

A letter putting forth the grievances and the demands of the strikers has been forwarded by Dr. M. R. Shetty, the president of the Dock Workers' Union to the stevedores.

The following are the demands of the workers:—

Consistent with the agreement arrived at between the Workers' Committee and the Stevedores in 1932 and also the scheduled Port Trust timings the daily working hours should be between 8 A. M. and 6 p.m. with an interval of an hour between 12-30 and 1-30 P.M.

Extra work should be paid overtime.

No harassment and no speeding up of work.

No victimisation; and

Recognition of the Union.

Wages per day and per night to be: Basket carriers per day Rs. 2-4-0; per night Rs. 2-8-0; Khambli carriers Rs. 2-12-0; and per night Rs. 3-8-0. respectively

WADIA CHARITIES' TRUSTEES' REGRET

The Trustees of the N. M. Wadia Charities adjourned their meeting out of respect to the memory of His Majesty King Emperor George V and requested the Chairman Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy to convey through the Viceroy their condolences to His Majesty King Edward VIII and the members of the Royal Family.

GUJARATI BHAJANS

Under the auspices of the Matunga Gujrati Seva Mandal Mr. Lalitji will sing Bhajans and Dohas in Gujrati today (Thursday) at Nensey Hall, Vatsaraj Lane, Matunga. Seats will be reserved for ladies.

IN SUPPORT OF MISS KARA

A meeting of the residents of Mandvi will be held to-day Thursday, at 9 p.m. to support the candidature of Miss Mani Ben Kara in the forthcoming Municipal Bye-Election in the Raghunath Maharaj Samadhi Hall at Koliwada.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CONDOLENCE

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has sent the following telegram to the Secretary of State for India on Tuesday:—

The Government and people of the Bombay Presidency have learned with the deepest sorrow of the dea[th] of His Majesty the King Emper[or] on their behalf I request you[r] vey to His Majesty their h[eart] sympathy and the expression o[f] great sense of loss in the passin[g] a Sovereign who had won the [love] and admiration of the whole w[orld] and who is remembered by many a[s] regarded with affection by all the people of the Presidency.

SILK MERCHANTS' CONDOLENCE

The Secretary writes:—

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia President, Silk Merchants' Association has sent the follo[wing] cablegram to the Secretary o[f] te for India:—

Silk M[erchants'] Association humbly beg to offer their most respectful condolences and heartfelt sympathy to His Majesty the King Emperor and the Royal Family in their great loss caused by the death of His late Majesty King George V.

LATE RAM GANESH GADKARI.

Under the auspices of the C. K. Prabhu Sabha, Dadar, an 'Unveiling Ceremony' of the photo of the great dramatist and poet 'Govindagraj' will be performed by Mr. V. S. Khandekar to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. in the C. K. P. Dnyati Griha, Dadar, Sir Govindrao B. Pradhan will preside and Messrs. Y. S. Thackeray, M. V. Donde, V. H. Kulkarni and Kavalekar will speak on the occasion.

SIR SULEMAN MITHA'S CONDOLENCE.

Sir Suleman Cassum Mitha has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy of India:—

Please convey my most sincere and respectful sympathies to Her Majesty and members of the Royal Family on the sad demise of His Majesty. India and the Empire have lost in him a real sovereign who always worked, whole-heartedly for the welfare of his subjects both at home and abroad.

FILM GROUP'S CONDOLENCE

The meeting of the Film Group in the Bombay Legislative Council which was held at the Servants of India Society office on (Tuesday), in order that the members may acquaint themselves with the handicaps from which the film industry suffers, adjourned after passing a resolution of regret at the demise of His Late Majesty King George V and also of the President of the Bombay Film Group.

DINNER TO SIR M. V. MEHTA POSTPONED

"On account of the death of His Majesty King George V. the dinner which was arranged in honour of Sir Mangaldas V. Mehta by his Gujarati Medical friends on 26th instant, has been postponed to a date which will be announced hereafter.

The R. M. Bhatt High School conducted by the Gokhale Education Society, Parel, held its Seventeenth annual social gathering and prize-distribution ceremony on Saturday last when Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M.L.A., presided. Photo shows from the left, (first) Principal Mr. Donde, (third) Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, and (fourth) Mr. Ramchandra Bhatt.

Reduction In General Civic Tax

HEATED DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION OVER PROPOSED ONE PER CENT. DECREASE

The Municipal Corporation on Wednesday proceeded with the budget discussion prior to the consideration of the budget estimates item by item for the year 1936-37. The income side according to the present practice should be finished by the end of January.

JAMNADAS MEHTA'S ALTERATIONS

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta congratulated the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee for the cheerful aspects of the budget. Three things were, he said, the striking features of the budget, viz: The prospect of reduced taxation (2) restoration of salaries and (3) surplus cash balance. The prosperous budget was due also to (1) growing income from general taxes (2) increased receipts from land sales and (3) reduction in debt charges. The result was a saving of Rs. 16 lacs. He wholeheartedly supported the reduction of one percent tax in the general tax. This being an indirect tax had not settled down on tenants though levied last year to 12 per cent and he hoped the reduction of one per cent would result in benefit to rent-payers. He however, suggested another alternative if one per cent on general tax was not reduced and that was not to tax food of the people and exempt wheat, flour, sugar and other food stuff from duty which would amount to Rs. 9 lacs.

As a third alternative, he suggested to clear the slums as nearly 75 per cent of the population lived in one room tenement. But this would require capital expenditure which would involve the municipality in borrowing of loans for that purpose although there was no doubt that it would benefit the future generation.

NO BENEFIT TO RENT-PAYERS

Mr. Mathradas Tricumji did not agree with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta that reduction of one per cent tax would benefit rent-payers or reduction of tax on food stuff would benefit consumers. It was all, he said, a question of supply and demand which would not affect increase or decrease in taxation. He opposed the Standing Committee's recommendation to reduce one per cent in general tax.

Mr. M. A. Dabholker also suggested to wait for a year and if there was a surplus budget then to reduce the taxes. If next year there was a deficit, he was afraid, they would have again to resort to increased taxation. He also suggested the pruning of the School Committee's budget.

Mr Govindlal Shivlal supported the recommendation of the Standing Committee to reduce one per cent. in the general tax.

The Corporation then adjourned till to-day.

KING-EMPEROR'S DEATH

City Mercantile Firms Close Business

The following Bombay Mercantile firms, associations and institutions closed their business on Tuesday on learning the sad news of the King-Emperor's death.—

The Chamber of Commerce.
Bombay Shroff Association.
Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce.
The Sugar Market.
The Iron Market.
The Mahajan Association Ltd
The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.
The Cotton Brokers' Association
Jamiat Shubban-al-Muslimeen
Office of District School Board, B. S. District.
Indian Merchants Chamber.
Kharek Bazar and Mewa Merchants' Association.
Silk Merchants' Association.
Marwari Chamber.
Grain and Seed Merchants Association.
The East India Cotton Association.
The Memon Chamber of Commerce.
The Maskati Cloth Market Association.
The Swastik League.
The Grain Merchants' Association.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. Light Music. 8 p.m. "All Fares, Please!" A dissertation on London's red 'buses. 8-30 p.m. The Band of His Majesty's Royal Marines, Plymouth Division, conducted by Captain F. J. Ricketts, Director of Music, Royal Marines. Mabel Grose (Soprano). Relayed from the Abbey, Hall, Plymouth. 9-30 p.m. Talk: "The Spice of Life." 9-50 p.m. A Recital by Keith Falkner (Baritone). 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Wednesday, the 22nd January 1936, tenders to the amount of £45,850,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 2 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 29th January 1936, on the same conditions as previously announced.

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended the 17th January 1936 was £1,300,000.

INDIAN STATE BROADCASTING SERVICE

Cancels Usual Programmes For Three Days

The Station Director writes:—

"The Bombay Station of the Indian State Broadcasting Service will broadcast news and special announcements only at 12-0 Noon, 6-00 p.m. and 9-00 p.m. on the following days:—

Thursday, 23rd January.
Friday, 24th January.
Saturday, 25th January.
Sunday, 26th January.
Monday, 27th January.
Tuesday, 28th January.

The regular scheduled programmes are cancelled as a mark of respect to His late Majesty.

Any alteration in the timings of our transmissions will be broadcast at 9-00 p.m."

GONDAL CHIEF BUYS UP BOMBAY LOAN

Subscribes Full Amount Of 19 Lakhs At Premium

The Municipal loan of Rs. 19 lakhs which was advertised in the local newspapers recently has been fully taken up by one single individual.

The Municipal Commissioner had put down a condition that tenders for the loan shall not be for less than par viz below Rs. 100. A number of tenders were received subsequently by the Chief Accountant of the Bombay Municipality and the loan of Rs. 19 lakhs was oversubscribed to the tune of Rs. 41 lakhs. The Standing Committee of the Municipal Corporation, however, on Wednesday accepted the tender of H. H. the Maharaja of Gondal for the full amount of Rs. 19 lakhs at Rs. 103 at 3½ per cent.

The loan is of 30 years' duration.

KAMBLI CANCELS TOUR PROGRAMME

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli, Minister for Education has cancelled his visits to Sholapur, Bijapur, Gadag, Belgaum, Dharwar and Karwar.

English Rugby Union has cancelled all matches until further notice and the Scottish Union has cancelled Saturday's matches.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

M. N. Sett Polytechnic Institute

The Maneckji Nowroji Sett Polytechnic Institute is making satisfactory progress as shown in the report of the last year. The object of the institute is to encourage higher technical studies among the Parsis. The number of students who have received assistance and the amounts of scholarships are steadily growing as will be seen from the fact that whereas in 1932 the amount of help sanctioned was Rs. 38,400, in the year under report (1934) it was Rs. 61,545. It is expected that in 1935 this amount will be considerably increased. During the year ended 31st December 1934 119 students were given scholarships, etc among which were also 54 for mechanical and electrical engineering, 20 for aviation, 2 for mining and 6 for civil and marine engineering. The scholarships averaged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 3,600.

Traffic Control Near Opera House

The police as well as the Tramway Company should take immediate steps to remove the congestion of traffic near the Opera House tram terminus. The portion of the Girgaon road where the tram lines at present terminate is very narrow and any tram car waiting on the tram lines becomes an obstruction to motor and other vehicular traffic. Then to add to this obstruction, motor cars are allowed to be parked on both the sides of the tramway lines thus making it difficult for the pedestrians to use the road or the buses and motor cars to pass. The Tramway Company should either shift the present tramway station from its present site or allow only one car to stand at the terminus for the reception of passengers, and the other cars to wait at some distance till the standing car leaves the terminus.

ZANZIBAR INDIANS' GRIEVANCES

Deputationists Satisfied With Govt.'s Assurance

BOMBAY, Jan 22.

Mr. Gulamali Kadarbhai and Mr. Ebrahim Kasham, members of the Zanzibar Indian deputation, who had come to India to discuss with the Government of India and explain to them, the adverse effect of the Zanzibar legislation of 1934, sailed by S.S. "Karanjia" for Zanzibar this noon.

Prior to their departure the deputationists in the course of an interview to the "United Press' said:—

"We have placed enough material before the Government of India to make out a strong case on behalf of Zanzibar Indians to demand the immediate redress of the grievances in respect of this anti-Indian legislation by the Zanzibar Government, which affects the Indian settlers adversely, particularly the clove trade and acquisition of land. We have also suggested the pruning of the School Committee's budget.

Concluding they said:—

"We are satisfied that the Government of India are not only sympathetic but are trying to help us sincerely".

The deputationists also expressed thanks to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, its President Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas and the Indian press for their sincere support to their cause.—United Press.

HINDUSTANI MUSIC CONFERENCE

Maharajah Of Dharampur Will Preside

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

The first session of the Hindustani Music Conference will be held here on the 15th, 16th and 17th February 1936 instead of on the 24th, 25th and 26th January 1936, as previously announced.

His Highness the Maharaja of Dharampur has consented to preside over the occasion.—United Press.

LOWER MORTALITY IN CITY

The total mortality 560 was 29 less than that of the last week. The death rate registered was 25.1 on the Censu Population of 1931. The mortality for the 3rd week of 1935 was 648 and death rate 29.0. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1931-35 was 524 and death rate 23.5.

Out of the total deaths, 169 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, Smallpox caused 18 attacks (including two imported, one from Kurla and one from Bandra) and 9 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent. There were 5 deaths from Typhoid.

The number of live births registered during the week was 702 which compares favourably with that for the 3rd week of 1935 viz. 657 and 614 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five year (1931-35)

Situation On Frontier Border Quiet

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The situation in the borders of the North West Frontier is reported to be quiet.

It is understood a jirga has been held by the Political Agent at Khyber with Afridis with a view to discovering whether any progress is possible with the construction of road to Chora in Tirrah territory but no conclusions have been reached.

Indore Letter

DISCONTENT IN RUTLAM

Change In Administration Contemplated?

(From Our Correspondent)

INDORE, (By Mail.)

The Hon'ble Mr. K. S. Fitze, A.G.G. in Central India, has taken over charge from Colonel Robson who officiated during the former's absence on leave out of India.

RATLAM AGITATION.

The Ratlam agitation, directed against the present administration, has gained momentum. The question of substituting the present administration by Government authorities, after the manner of Alwar, is reported to be under consideration of the Government of India.

JHABUA AFFAIRS

Likewise, the present unrest among the state subjects of Jhabua, has presented another complex problem to the A.G.G. who has set himself to the task of finding a satisfactory solution. The State Council have adopted measures, which, have tended to drive it underground. For instance, the imposition of 'Latha' tax, in the present economic condition of the people, verging on the brink of starvation, has aroused fierce indignation against the State Council.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1936

PROPAGANDA AGAINST CONGRESS

The Government of India's propagandist pamphlet, called by courtesy "India In 1933-34", is at last published in 1936. Like its predecessors, it has been prepared for presentation to Parliament, which is too ill-informed about India to detect the many misstatements in it. It is issued by the Government of India with the "general approval" of the Secretary of State for India but we are told, as usual, that the approval either of the Secretary of State or the Government of India must not be understood to extend "to every particular expression of opinion". It may be convenient for Government in this way to shirk responsibility for the many mis-statements in the report, but the device is not quite fair. With regard to the same device used by the Bengal Government in explaining away the aspersions against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in their administration report the "Daily Herald" wrote: "It (the Bengal Government) crawls away with the fantastic excuse that the Government of Bengal is not entirely responsible for the report on the administration of Bengal. Then who on earth is"? We find it necessary to ask the same question of the Government of India, especially as the compiler of the Report is a Government official.

Misrepresentation

The present report, like similar official publications, abounds in mis-statements and half-truths. Indeed, the author seems to have reduced misrepresentation to a science, the commonest feature of which is the method of "suppressio veri, suggestio falsi." We shall take but one illustration. Referring to the formation of the people's Bihar Earthquake Relief Committee in January, 1934, and its offer of co-operation with Government in relief work, the report states: "The Managing Committee, after further discussion, drew up a programme of the work to be done. But of the desire for effective co-operation with the local Government in its task of organizing relief measures there were few signs and information as to the disbursement of the Congress relief fund of Rs. 24 lakhs was difficult to obtain. By the end of March interest in earthquake stricken Bihar was beginning to decline." There are many suppressions of the true and suggestions of the false in these few lines. In the first place it is suggested that little or no co-operation was offered by Congressmen to Government in relief work. But as a matter of fact Congressmen were the first to start relief work and many instances of their co-operation with Government are on official record. Secondly, it is suggested that Congressmen's interest in relief declined soon and, therefore, they did little relief work. But the fact is—we doubt if it is unknown to Government—that their work of reconstruction is still going on. Finally, there is the unworthy suggestion about the disbursement of the Congress relief fund of Rs. 24 lakhs. The truth that full reports about relief and duly audited statements of accounts were published in the papers and independently from time to time is suppressed. The insinuation about the Fund is positively unworthy of any responsible Government.

Mistrust

Remarks like those quoted above are not exceptional. Mistrust and misrepresentation of Congress motives and policies seem to be the feature of almost every reference to Congress or its leaders. Government suspect even the Harijan work done by Congressmen. Referring to this work, the report says: "It is natural that certain observers saw in the Harijan campaign motives other than a purely altruistic desire to remove social disabilities." We are sure most of such observers are in the official fold. Government also mistrust, it is now notorious, Gandhiji's latest activity of promoting village industries. Again, referring to Congress policy in June, 1934 the report says that Congress "still retained in the forefront of their programme agitation for the severance of India from the British Empire". This evidently refers to Congress adhesion to the creed of "Poorna Swaraj" or complete independence Congressmen and the country in general are certainly proud of this creed, which, however, does not necessarily mean severance of every connection with Britain. What precisely the attitude of free India will be towards Britain will depend largely on Government's policy towards Congress as well as on Britain's own attitude.

Imperialist Aggression

Japan's ambition to spread its imperial dominance over China is well-known. But in his latest speech Baron Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, has outlined its policy in such unmistakable terms, stripped of any veil of conventional international hyprocrisy, that one can only be amazed at the affront thus offered not only to China but also to the whole civilized world. The three demands amount to a virtual subordination of China to the Imperial will of Japan and evidently Baron Hirota was not in the least anxious to hide that fact. "Cessation by China of all unfriendly acts and measures against Japan and substitution of effective and active collaboration with Japan" is itself tantamount to virtual submission to China, when it is remembered that it is China which is more sinned against than sinning. The recognition of Machukuo as a separate country by China would be a humiliating acquiescence on the part of the latter in what is a sheer act of political aggression on the part of Japan. And the demand for "the suppression of communist activities in East Asia and liberation of China from the Red menace" is meant to serve as a convenient excuse for periodical interference with and encroachment upon the internal administration of China.

That one country can talk in this twentieth century of encroaching upon the liberty of a neighbour in such a matter of fact manner shows how mediaeval Imperialist greed has survived professions of "collective security". The leniency with which the League of Nations regarded the previous acts of Japanese aggression and, more recently, the impunity with which Italy has been allowed to invade Abyssinia have only emboldened Japan to carry on her policy without the least fear of any collective action. China will have to depend on her own resources—however slender—for protection of her freedom from Japanese onslaughts.

STAGING OF A VERSE-PLAY

(By Harindranath Chattopadhyaya).

The mechanisation of amusement for the public has established a sense of universal vulgarity and a cheap appreciation of the obvious, which makes it difficult, if not impossible, for new artistic thinking and artistic creation. Sheer commercialism has produced a dead level of type, a mechanical standardisation of played-out forms and images. The struggle of new ideas against the old, of a new ideology against the ideology of the past, the necessity felt for fresh forms and conceptions and approaches in life and thought constantly brought face to face with the hard unyielding demands of commercialism so contrary to them beyond a certain point, make the ushering in of a new art most painful and slow. This is truest of the theatre and its synthetic art which involves to a greater or lesser degree all the fine arts in existence

New Demands.

And yet, let us not exaggerate this difficulty. Recent experience has clearly proved to me that even the quality of the public is swiftly undergoing a magical transformation. Its demands, though not as yet stated unequivocally in terms of art, are yet new and different from the old demands. It is not satisfied, deep down in the heart of acceptance, with the lingering relics of the past, so persistent and, to all outer appearance, ineradicable. People are truly hungering, consciously or unconsciously for a future that will bring with it such forms of expression and presentation in the fine arts, especially in the art of the theatre and the cinema, as will fulfil a real need of the time-spirit which has gone to mould their nature.

What Our Theatres Lack.

Due to cheap commercial ideals of the West in the second half of the last century and in the earlier part of this, as also of the strange but inevitable habit of working out those commercialised art-ideals and ideas the theatre underwent a hideous history of vulgar and hybrid art, involving no positive technique and demanding no positive attitude towards a serious art-approach. With the result that for years together in the past, and even to the present day, the Indian screen and theatre have been giving us art-forms which are deplorably poor and mixed, without any clear direction, forms that are painfully obvious and involve no serious effort towards the subtle and the high forms that sometimes, nay most often turn out to be tragic through the sheer depth of the comical structure they assume.

The Indian theatre is what we might for convenience sake term "realistic". But in the name of "realism" it has committed uncounted atrocities of humour and unnaturalness especially in the realms of the scenic artist and play-producer. We are all perfectly aware of the nature of the scenic presentations to which we are invited by the local theatres as well as the theatres in some other provinces.

We must remember that every production is a unified whole, an entire many-sided conception which expresses the play, and is organised formally not only in the technical sense, but also with regard to the central inner idea (which is not obvious on the surface) by the craftsmanship and capability of the producer. The temptation of the actor to thrust his own individually forward at the expense of the ensemble should be discouraged wholeheartedly. The efforts of the individual actors in a play should go to unite to form on grand synchronic whole. Thee actor's interest should learn to go beyond the role itself as separated from the other roles of the play. He should cease to be interested in characterisation as a cheap or clever trick that can be earned for the sake of the exploitation of the unintelligent sympathy of the audience.

What we have to do to-day is to search for new and typical features that embody in them the essence, the social psychological essence of the character. Without such a conception or motive it is impossible to achieve a truly high artistic and social level for the theatre. The effort should, therefore, be to took upon the performance as an integral social and philosophical production.

(TO Be Continued.)

Japanese Imperialism

Systematic Designs On China

By K. F. NARIMAN I.

A few weeks ago all eyes were turned to the Western Front as the war-clouds seemed to be gathering in Central Europe. It was expected that a spark from Italo-Abyssinian tangle would set the Western hemisphere into another conflagration, and the application of sanctions by the League would inevitably be followed by armed conflict. However, so far the War-prophets' prophecies have not been fulfilled, and the battle on that front has only been confined to noisy lungs and paper resolutions.

A Extraordinary Document

But the affairs in the Far-East on the Sino-Japanese borders are distinctly assuming a more belligerent and war-like appearance. Some years ago, Japan had astounded and shocked the imperial statesmen and diplomats of the West by the declaration of her foreign future policy in a document, which has since become famous as the Tenaka Memorandum. Therein she had carefully chalked out her future plans and imperial schemes, by a gradual annexation of certain Asiatic territories, ultimately leading to her supremacy in the East. The memorandum claimed the same status, power, position and even territories on this side of the Suez, making the future Japanese Empire as big and extensive and powerful in Asia, as the British, is in the West. Therein, was envisaged a very well calculated and carefully laid out plan of territorial acquisition and economic and cultural penetration. At the time of the discovery of that extraordinary document, that memorandum seemed to be so fantastic and extravagant, that nobody took it quite seriously, and it was almost forgotten after a few press comments and platform criticisms. To-day when Japan is seriously attempting to put into practice those apparently fantastic and impossible plans, the Western diplomats are again perturbed as to whether it is a mere Jap bluff or whether the shortman's long ambition and distant vision do really mean to go to the full length of that apparently impossible achievement.

Designs On Manchuria

If we remember right, the first item in that imperial and new Asiatic Empire-building programme, was the annexation of Manchuria. That apparently difficult feat she has achieved with comparative ease and in an incredibly short time. A Japanese political speculation and aspiration of a few years ago is a Japanese Imperial fact to-day, and with the change in the name, that large and wealthy and resourceful territory of Manchuria is as much a part of Japanese Empire as the small Island of Japan itself.

The second important push envisaged in that aggressive programme was in North China. As the same method could not be repeated, so shortly after the Manchukuo drama, a different but equally comprehensive effective and thorough scheme is laid out for this another big slice. How methodical and systematic are Japanese ways and methods!

The Pretext

The main actor, schemer and ultimate benefactor, is in the back-ground; the venture is apparently undertaken, for and on behalf of the people of the soil to be attacked and conquered. According to Japan the efforts in Manchukuo were not for the advancement of Japanese interests and Japanese benefits or progress; it was only to restore the ancient Chinese Emperor to a Chinese throne. Thus by a clear tactical move, under the mask of this puppet Emperor, their real and "de facto" and perpetual Japanese State, behind this deceptive Chinese throne, was established. This clear use of the nominal King captured the Chinese mass imagination and to some extent has silenced and suppressed Chinese opposition and agitation. The economic, industrial, commercial and political Japanese penetration in Manchukuo is complete, well-rooted and well established. All these achievements were gained without much internal disorder or trouble because of this apparent Chinese regal cover; whereas an open Japanese annexation of an important Chinese Province, perhaps, would have resulted in a perpetual internal trouble and conflict and to that extent the Japanese progress and development in Manchuria might have been retarded.

The League's Difficulty

The first experiment of Manchukuo having proved so eminently successful, the temptation to turn to the second item in the pre-arranged and long conceived Taneka programme, could not be delayed. In that scheme, prepared years before, after Manchuria, the next thrust was to be in North China and hence with a clock-like regularity, the Japanese are systematically and methodically proceeding with the second aggression. There being no more Chinese King or powerful potentate to serve as a second mask, on this occasion it is a fight for the autonomous rights of the citizens of North China; thus under the guise both of a protector of the King and a champion of popular rights, the intrepid 'Jap' proceeds on his onward and forward march on the Imperial track, laying one stone after another for the future greatest Asiatic Empire in the East. The League is perplexed, the Western diplomats are helplessly scratching their heads, no expert in Constitutional law or foreign diplomacy can help them, because there is no apparent breach of any Covenant, pact or treaty. Autonomous move for North China is apparently an internal domestic question and it requires a good straining and stretching of League Covenants and conventions, to bring it within its jurisdiction. The Japanese, like the good Samaritans and kindly philanthropic neighbour, out of love and regard for the ideal of freedom, are only helping the North Chinese, struggling to attain autonomy for their Province. Was not America helped by European nations to gain her independence? Did not Great Britain rush to the rescue of France and Belgium? Then why should an Asiatic race be less enthusiastic and concerned about her Asiatic neighbour's uplift and welfare? This plausible plea and excuse apparently satisfies and silences the League as it is not too anxious to provoke the open hostility of its aggressive, powerful and refractory ex-member. If Sgr. Mussolini had similarly been more diplomatic and less militant, perhaps, he would have succeeded in his mission of exploitation of Abyssinia better.

(To Be Continued).

Frankly Speaking

NOT A MODEL.

In a special statement issued to the "Chronicle" on the position of Indians in Zanzibar, Messrs. Ghulamali Kaderbhai and Ibrahim Kassam, members of the Zanzibar deputation, declare that India is quite in a position to dictate her terms to Zanzibar as, among other reasons, she purchases 45 per cent of Zanzibar cloves. "If Lancashire interests" they add, "think it advisable to come to terms with Sir H. P. Mody, the Zanzibar Government must be made to realise that it cannot trample upon Indian interests merrily." We earnestly hope, however, that the Indians in Zanzibar will not take Sir Homi's settlement as a model, whatever may be the attitude of the Government of India.

JOINT ACTION.

Referring, in a press interview at Calcutta, to Mr. Srinivasa Sastri's appeal for joint action between the Congress and the Liberals Babu Rajendra Prasad rightly points out that if Mr. Sastri's objections were confined only to khaddar and labour franchise rapprochement should not be very difficult. That franchise has every chance of being dropped even apart from any question of joint action. But as regards Mr. Sastri's objections to to the goal and methods of work the Congress President says that these raise fundamental issues and, if insisted upon, may block the way. It is indeed inconceivable that Congress could abjure either its goal or its methods of work. And joint action at the sacrifice of these would be futile.

CURIOUS CONTRAST

The Marwari Chamber of Commerce, while suggesting certain alterations in the details of the Shop Assistants' Bill, fully support the principles underlying the various provisions of the Bill pertaining to the restriction of the hours of work of young persons, closing of shops at fixed times, weekly and other rest days for shop assistants: It is amazing, however, that a responsible body like the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce regards the Bill as being in "advance of the times" and suggests postponement of its further consideration "sine die." The arguments trotted out by the Chamber are the usual ones urged by the interested shop-owners and refuted again and again by the public. The Maharashtra Chamber does not add to its reputation by giving undue prominence to the employers' point of view. If it felt that the details of the Bill were not quite satisfactory, it could have suggested specific alterations as has been done by the Marwari Chamber.

RUSSIAN GOLD.

The Chief of the Russian Gold Trust has made the startling prediction that Soviet Russia will soon be the world's largest producer of gold—a place so far held by South Africa. In 1934 Russian gold mines yielded £20,000,000 worth of gold and 1935 figures are expected to be much more than that. By 1939 the Soviet's gold production, which already exceeds that of U.S.A. and Canada, is expected to increase four-fold, thus establishing U.S.S.R. as the foremost producer of the yellow metal. The Russian Bank figures show at present a gold reserve of the value of £400,000,000 and it is on the strength of this that the Communist State is establishing its stable credit in all capitalistic countries.

A PARADOX.

It is difficult to estimate exactly how this increasing production of gold in Russia—the only Communist State in the world—is going to react on world markets and international finance. But none can deny that it will not be without important and far-reaching implications. Of course, it will bolster up Russian credit to a hitherto unbelievable degree and would also help in the purchase of war material. More important results, however, may manifest themselves in Russia itself. A State pledged to the principles of Communism vying with capitalist countries in the production of a metal which is the present basis of capitalist economy is a rather puzzling paradox. Can a country engaged in the evolution of a new order of society afford to indulge in paradoxes which have all the appearance of being ideological coutradictions?

Shapurji Saklatwalla

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In Shapurji Saklatwalla, lovingly known by his thousands of admirers as Comrade 'Sak,' the world has lost a great international personality. Surely, there was not in this world a nobler, braver man than Shapurji Saklatwalla. He had done more for political liberty than any other man of his generation. He had worked and toiled more for the poor, for the children of toil, and for the homeless and wretched than any other living-man of his time. He attacked nobly and bravely all abuses, all tyranny, and all forms of hypocrisy. His weapons were reason, logic, facts and above all example. He won the admiration both of his friends and opponents alike. He was never abusive but always clear and conclusive. He never hated but always pitied. He worked and practised for more than twenty years for the betterment of oppressed and suppressed humanity. He did all in his power to give the working-man a better home better food, better wages, and better opportunities for the education of his children.

Though legal in all his methods, he would never desist from doing what he believed to be done. Even his friends cannot induce him to do an act that his heart and brain would not applaud. Fearless in his attacks and transparently sincere in his work, he was an inveterate and uncompromising hater of oppression and tyranny. Intellectually honest, his name was a synonym of candour. A born orator and a logician,—he was an intellectual marksman. "Like an unerring arrow, his thought flew to the heart and core." A man of sterling character—he was the lover of strength to his own communist party. He worked ceaselessly for the political emancipation of all the down-trodden nations of the world. His one ambition in life was to see India occupying a high and free position in the comity of the nations of the world. But alas, he was not destined to see it. A staunch believer in internationalism, he, always urged upon his countrymen to think in terms of internationality. Such was our Comrade 'Sak.' World will have to wait for long, before it sees his like again.—Yours, etc.,

K. P. SHROFF.

NEGRO UPLIFT IN U. S. A.
—Headline.

Fovourite occupation of the Americans—in between the lynchings!

* * * *

"The Karachi Congress resolutions", say Bori Bunder's "Nationalist" eyes, "are enough to frighten anyone who believes in steady progress towards a practical goal".

Since "anyone....." refers here to the Indian Liberal, "frighten" is a singularly apposite word to describe his reaction to the Karachi resolutions,——for that matter, to any resolution of the Congress.

Which leads our Junior colleague (by a process of mind peculiar to his own impish self) to wonder whether "The Four Frightened People" is a history of the Indian Liberal Federation.

Not knowing the exact number of Liberals in India, we are not in a position to confirm the statement.

* * * *

Burma, says its Governor, does not want terrorism.

For that matter Burma does not want separation, either. Its afflictions are not self-inflicted.

* * * *

In a broadcast talk, Lady Grigg described education as "what remains with you after you have forgotten all you ever learnt".

She calls it education; other people call it money!

* * * *

The true purpose of education, she told the listeners, was to enable one to develop the capacity for service.

Government service? But now many of them don't develop even that in India!

* * * *

At the instigation of the Government all Japanese newspapers have decided to exclude foreign news services and subscribe to a national news agency.

The Government of India, however, have no intention of withdrawing their patronage from Reuters.

* * * *

Sir Mehrshah is moving a resolution at the forthcoming session of the Assembly asking for a Standing Committee of the Central Legislature to advise the Government on all matters connected with defence.

The demand is quite reasonable and the Government should have no hesitation in accepting it—provided, of course, Sir Mehrshah can guarantee that he and his like would always manage to get on the Committee in a majority.

* * * *

A resolution to be moved by Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung in the Bombay Council requires the Bombay Municipality to maintain a home for the aged, infirm, deformed and crippled beggars.

Will our Corporation support this Bill? Or does it think that such a home would be superfluous?

* * * *

With Apologies To Students!

"I wrote home for money for an encyclopaedia, and my people sent me the encyclopaedia".

* * * *

"My mother goes back to the Capulets, my father descends from the Crusaders."

"What a pity—they can rarely meet".

Abyssinia's Man Of Destiny

Priests Are Obstacle To Haile In Freeing Slaves

Limited Power Of "King Of Kings" Makes Liberation Of 2,000,000 Slow

The slavery question, one of the most controversial points in Ethiopia's international planet, is discussed in the fifth of a series on the life of Emperor Selassie in which the first complete picture of the last independent ruler in Africa is presented.

By David P. Sentner
International News Service Staff Correspondent.
(Copyright, 1935, InternationalNews Service).

London, Dec. (Ins).—Ethiopia emerged from the abyss of antiquity into the concert of nations when she was permitted to join the League in 1923.

Ras Tafari, the future Emperor Haile Selassie, paid the price of admission by an edict aimed to abolish slavery in his empire.

He decreed that children of slaves be born free. And a royal proclamation was uttered freeing many slaves in bondage.

But the situation created a momentous problem of state. The number of slaves was estimated at 2,000,000.

What was to be done with the freed slaves? Who would feed and clothe them as had their former masters? Who would employ them?

The Emperor established a school for the children of slaves which he still maintains out of his own pocket book.

The problem also required negotiations with native chiefs by the Emperor.

Nevertheless, there followed various accusations that slavery still continued to flourish in Ethiopia.

It was charged that Gondar still had its secret slave markets which were examples of medieval horror.

Travellers of 1935 report that slavery still exists in the remote provinces, even though not apparent in the capital.

THE EMPEROR'S ASSURANCE

Friends of Abyssinia point out that so-called slavery in that nation is only a form of imperial feudalism and not as bad as pictured. They declare that slaves do not wish their freedom and that owners of slaves often marry daughters of slaves.

The Emperor asserts that its complete suppression must be a matter of time.

The imperial viewpoint is reflected in correspondence between the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society in London and the Emperor.

The society wrote His Majesty quoting from a previous letter to the organization from Menelik in 1879, promising abolition, and referring to the promise obtained by the League.

Ras Tafari on July 12, 1931, replied as follows:

"We confirm to you that we are definitely decided to improve progressively the regulations concerning the status of slavery and to suppress slavery altogether. We say we are definitely decided with reference to the task.

"We have undertaken for freeing the slaves still owned by the public and not with reference to traffic in slaves which we have already prohibited by decree. In some of the worst cases we have even gone so far as to inflict the death penalty.

"Certain persons, forgetful of the fact that slavery was once a universal institution, and probably unconscious of what we have already accomplished, and are about to accomplish, exaggerate for their own private ends when referring to Ethiopia.

"We are confident that you who have made it your special duty to study these problems know better than these sensation—mongers what a delicate task it is to abolish this old custom and how overhasty steps may easily have unhappy consequences.

"Although the status of slavery still exists in Ethiopia, it would undoubtedly be an unjust thing to put Ethiopian slavery on a par with the industrialized forms of slavery of Europe and America in former days which the western mind of nowadays connects with this world.

"The difference is, above all, that slaves in Ethiopia are not deprived of anything to hope for in life, as were their former brethren in the west.

"Our Christian people is not averse to seeing slaves hold posts, our property, embrace Christianity and learn trades and in this respect it is a people that deserves praise."

If Selassie were an absolute emperor, he might be able to solve the slavery problem more easily. But his sway is limited. The priesthood, composing almost one-third of the male population, is extremely powerful. They fight as well as pray. They have their own serfs and demand assignments of large tracts of land. They have to be considered as any large political faction must be considered by a ruler.

HIS DIFFICULTIES

With few exceptions, there is no hereditary aristocracy. Provincial governors are appointed, generally with the rank of Ras or Dedjazmatch. These are absolute in power in their own territory although nominally representatives of the Imperial House.

They look upon the Emperor only as an overlord and not as an absolute monarch.

Emperor Selassie realizes it would be the greatest of political follies to suddenly thrust upon a medieval-minded people a mode of life which it has taken Europe a thousand years to reach.

And this political complexion may make it difficult to maintain any settlement of the Italo-Abyssinian situation that the League may arrive at.

The proud Rases would never submit to any sacrifice of Abyssinian independence by their Emperor or anyone else.

To-morrow's article will describe the striking pageantry of the dazzling coronation of the Emperor, in continuing his engrossing life story.

Mr. D. P. M. Kanga, M.Sc. Tech. (Manch.), B.Sc. (Bom.), A.M.C.T., Assoc. A.I.E.E.

Mr. Kanga, who landed in Bombay on the 16th instant has joined the staff of Messrs. Callender's Cable and Construction Co., Ltd., India. In 1929 he went to the College of Technology, Manchester, to do a course in Electrical Engineering.

On graduating, he did High Voltage research work under professor Miles Walker, F.R.S., and Mr. J. L. Langton, M.I.E.E., for which he obtained the degree of M.Sc., Tech. in 1932. He then went through practical training for several years at Trafford Park in the Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Company, Ltd., where he specialised in Electric (Railway) Traction work.

He also made an extensive study of the numerous Ferranti products, so well known to the electrical world, and of the X-ray and Diathermy and therapy apparatus made by Messrs. Newton and Wright, the leading British X-Ray manufacturers.

U. S. SENATE PASSES VETERANS' BONUS BILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

The Senate passed the Veterans' Bonus Bill yesterday afternoon.

The Bill was passed by the House of Representatives on January 10. Its provisions are estimated to cost 3,500,000,000 dollars.—Indian Allied News.

JAPANESE POLICY TOWARDS CHINA

TOKIO, Jan. 21.

Mr. Hirota, the Foreign Minister, announced in the Diet to-day the heads under which Japan based her policy towards China:

These heads were:—

(1) That China should cease all unfriendly acts;

(2) That China should recognise Manchukuo;

(3) The liberation of China "from the Red menace."—Indian Allied News.

STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE

BEIRUT, Jan. 22.

Two native students have been killed and forty police were wounded in a sharp affray at Damascus —Reuter.

HONOUR FOR CALCUTTA DOCTOR

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Doctor P. Ganguli, Professor, Calcutta Medical College has been elected fellow of the Royal Society of Medicine.—Reuter.

Ex-Kaiser's Warmest Sympathy

DOORN, HOLLAND, Jan. 21.

The ex-Kaiser, King George's cousin, has sent a telegram to the Queen of England expressing the warmest sympathy of his wife, himself and other members of his family in her bereavement.—Indian Allied News.

NAZI RAJ IN DANZIG

Eden Charges Free State Govt. With Violation Of Constitution

GENEVA, Jan. 22.

Addressing the Council of the League of Nations this morning, Mr. Anthony Eden, as Rapporteur, declared that an exceptionally grave situation had arisen between the Free State Danzig and the League of Nations.

Mr. Eden deplored the violations of the Constitution by the Danzig Nazi Government. Despite their promise to the Council of the League, he said, the Danzig Government had failed to revise certain unconstitutional Decrees.

Mr. Eden's speech followed the Report of the High Commissioner for Danzig which was published yesterday. The Report accuses the Danzig Senate of violating the Constitution and attempting to make the State subservient to the German Government.—Indian Allied News.

DANZIG SENATE PRESIDENT DENIES CHARGE

GENEVA, Jan. 22.

After the Council of the League had approved Mr. Eden's report on the situation in Danzig, Herr Greiser, the President of the Danzig Senate, denied that the constitution had been violated.

Mr. Eden, however, rejected Herr Greiser's contentions. As rapporteur, Mr. Eden will submit proposals to the Council for the solution of this problem. The proposals will possibly be submitted to-morrow.—Indian Allied News.

Rajen Babu And Lucknow Sessions

(Continued from Page 1.)

application to the Secretary, All-India Khadi and Village Industries Exhibition, Congress Nagar, Lucknow.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena visited Gorakhpur, Basti, Pratabgarh and several other districts in the province for collections and met with a good response. Through his efforts the Raja of Bhadri and Kunwar Suresh Singh, young Congress taluqdars of Oudh, have promised to help him to raise donations from among their class for the Congress session.—United Press.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT

PATNA, Jan. 22.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, Congress President has issued the following statement:—

"The Working Committee at its meeting in Bombay decided that the next session of the Congress should be held on 23rd, 24th and 25th March and the meetings of the Subjects Committee and Working Committee on days preceding the meetings of the Congress. Since then, representations have been made that these dates are not suitable for various reasons. The Assembly will be in session on those days and many Congressmen who are members on behalf of the Congress will have to absent themselves from one or the other. Elections to the Calcutta Corporation will take place on 26th March and Calcutta Congressmen who will be interested in them will have to absent themselves either from the Congress or the elections. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who will be coming to attend the Congress would prefer a later date on account of uncertainties of health of Mrs. Kamala Nehru, although he does not like the arrangements already made to be upset on his account. Considering these facts and also in the second week of April concession of railway fares will be available to delegates and visitors to the Congress on account of Easter holidays, I have been in consultation with members of the Working Committee with a view to altering the dates and with the consent of the majority of them the following dates are fixed:—7th and 8th April, Working Committee: 9th, 10th and 11th Subjects Committee; 12th and 13th April open session to be continued on 14th if necessary.

Days at Lucknow will be warm, but evenings will be pleasant.

Congress functions will clash with National Week and the duty of celebrating it in the country at large will fall on those who do not attend the Congress and it is hoped the functions of Congress in the National Week will give additional impetus.—A. P.

BENGAL CONGRESS DISPUTE

Rajen Babu's Mission To Unite Rival Sections Succeeds

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, Jan. 22.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, has issued the following statement:—

"The Working Committee has authorised me to nominate a provisional Provincial Committee and Executive Committee for Bengal in consultation with Mr. Sarat Bose. The said Committees are to act until duly elected Committees are formed. I took advantage of my visit to Calcutta to meet friends belonging to the various groups of Congressmen.

THE LISTS.

Mr. Sarat Bose has had long discussions with them on more occasions than one and each of these groups has furnished him with its suggestions as to persons to be included in the two bodies. I had three long discussions with Mr. Sarat Bose. The lists of names were prepared as a result of these discussions. Every name which is found in all the three lists have been accepted and there were some 34 such names. Then 46 names which are found in two out of the three lists are taken, thus making a total of 80 leaving a balance of 20 names to be filled in. Of these some fifteen or sixteen are taken from one or the other of the lists furnished and some four or five are outside the three lists altogether. It will be thus seen that care has been taken to make the list of 100 members as representative of the three groups as also of the various districts as possible.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In making the selection of the Executive Committee and of the five office bearers, similar pains have been taken and it has also been borne in mind that the Committee so formed should be able to function without any risk of deadlock in its working.

APPEAL TO BENGAL.

It is now to be hoped that the lists will give the fullest satisfaction to all parties and to each individual. But in the circumstances prevailing, I could not make another and a better list and I hope that Congressmen and women in Bengal will accept the Provisional Committees and begin to work in harmony. In any case these are temporary committees and will be replaced as soon as elections are held according to the constitution. I trust that the elections will soon be held and it is entirely in the hands of Congressmen and women of Bengal to elect committees that will give them better satisfaction.

HIS HOPES.

Congress work in Bengal has already suffered much on account of the differences among Congress workers and I trust that they will settle down to work now. I would further hope that as a result of joint work the differences may be smoothed and Congress work in Bengal will go on with speed and efficiency.

SCRUTINISERS.

I could not comply with one suggestion that was made, viz. to revise the constitution of the scrutinising agency by the addition of some other names. After giving the fullest consideration to the suggestion, I felt it was best to leave it as it is; but I desire to give this assurance to those who are not satisfied with it that, if they find them doing anything in an unsatisfactory manner, I shall always be available to set things right. I am hoping, however, that the scrutinisers will carry on their work free from party bias, if they have any, as they are in the position of judges who have to decide on the validity of the lists of members in a fair and just way.

WHOLE TIME OFFICER.

Among the office bearers I have included three vice-presidents. Unfortunately Mr. Subhas Bose is absent from the country and in order that work may be carried on with expedition one of the vice-Presidents should be more or less a whole time officer resident in Calcutta. Mr. Surendra Mohan Moitra is a member of the Working Committee of the A. I. C. C. and I have felt that it would be better if he continues to occupy the position of detachment in provincial affairs and advise the Working Committee rather than take more or less full responsibility for the Provincial Committee for the time being. He is also with Rajshya District Congress Committee and is ordinarily resident in Rajshya. Mr. Abdull Ahil Baqui is similarly residing elsewhere and has soon to go to Delhi and may not live in Calcutta. I have, therefore, felt that Dr. Suresh Chandra Banerjee is the only Vice-President who will, by reason of his residence in Calcutta and freedom from other pressing engagements, be able to give the necessary time and attention during the period when this Provisional Committee will have to be most active in setting up the Congress organisation in the province and I have accordingly decided that he should be the Working Vice-President in charge of the Provincial Office in Calcutta. He will of course act in consultation with the President, Mr. Subhas Bose so far as possible and if fortunately the President comes back, he will make the necessary arrangements which will be acceptable to Mr. Subhas Bose.

In conclusion I desire to thank friends of all the groups who have assisted me and above all, I have to thank Mr. Sarat Bose who has given much time and thought and taken much pains not only in consulting friends from different groups; but also in helping me in making out the list of members of the Provisional Provincial and Executive Committees. I would end with an expression of the hope it may give complete satisfaction to all and appeal to Bengal to see that the Congress once again comes to occupy the position which is its due not only in the province, but in the country at large.

SCHOOLS COMMITTEE ADJOURNS

The Schools Committee met and adjourned without doing any business in view of the King's death. Dr. K. J. J. presided. In the course of a condolence speech the chairman said:—

"Since we last met a great gloom has been cast over the whole city and the world by the sad demise of our beloved Emperor King George V. We remember with gratitude his long and useful reign and mourn his sad and tragic death only a few months after the Imperial Jubilee which was celebrated with unprecedented pomp and splendour. Our hearts go out in deepest sympathy to Her Majesty the Queen and the Royal family."

FRENCH DELEGATION TO FUNERAL

PARIS, Jan. 22.

The last official act of the Cabinet was the nomination of representatives to represent the French Republic at the funeral of King George of England.

The French Delegation will be headed by M. Lebrun, the President of the Republic, and will include Marshal Petain, Generals Denain and Gamelin and Admiral Durand Viel, who is the Chief of the Navy Staff.—Indian Allied News.

KING RETURNS TO SANDRINGHAM

LONDON, Jan. 22.

His Majesty the King, the Duke of York and the Duke of Gloucester returned to Sandringham this afternoon by train.—Indian Allied News.

PROCLAMATION CEREMONY

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Troops numbering 3,000 arrived from Aldershot to line the streets for the proclamation ceremony at 10/00 hours. Field-kitchens have been erected between the platforms at Waterloo and men served breakfast. The colours and drums of each regiment draped and officers wore black armlets. Crowds began to assemble early. Tributes to the late King George and expressions of sympathy and good wishes to King Edward continue to arrive in immense numbers from every part of the globe and memorial services are being arranged for January 28 in countless churches throughout the Empire and beyond. Varying periods of court mourning have been ordered in many countries for example, Italy and Albania, a fortnight, Sweden and Denmark three weeks, Greece one month, Bulgaria six weeks and Norway two months.—Reuter's Special.

LYING-IN-STATE ARRANGEMENTS

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Lying-in-State arrangements in Westminster Hall will provide that public are enabled to tender homage for a large part of Thursday and from 6 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Friday, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. MacDonald presided over the usual weekly Cabinet meeting, the first in the new reign, owing to the absence of Premier Baldwin who was paying the first official visit to King Edward.—Reuter.

COURT MOURNING IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

Full court mourning has been ordered till July 20, and a half mourning thereafter till October 20.—A. P.

CANADA AND NEW KING

OTTAWA, Jan. 22.

The Governor-General, the Chief Justice and the Cabinet took the oath of Allegiance to King Edward.

Officials in Canada observe the same period of mourning as the Court in Britain. January 28 will be proclaimed as the day for National mourning throughout the dominions.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL MATCHES ON SATURDAY

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Scottish Football Association have decided to allow Saturday's matches to be played.—Reuter.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *"The Black Abbot"*

MR. WADE AND MR. DONAVAN ARE HERE FROM LONDON, MY LORD!
AH, YES--- SHOW THEM IN, PLEASE!
TELL ME, LORD CHELFORD, HOW LONG HAS THIS BLACK ABBOT MYTH BEEN GOING ON?
IT'S NOT A MYTH!- I'VE SEEN IT EVERY NIGHT THIS PAST WEEK!---
SINCE I DISCOVERED A MANUSCRIPT CONCERNING THE CHELFORD TREASURE!
--AND WHAT IS THE CHELFORD TREASURE?
OVER FIVE MILLIONS IN PURE GOLD! FIFTEEN TONS OF GOLD BARS HIDDEN HERE---SOMEWHERE!- AND THE MANUSCRIPT GIVES A VALUABLE CLUE TO ITS LOCATION!—
12-30
LYMAN ANDERSON

Widespread Distress In West Khandesh

GLOOMY OUTLOOK FOR 130 VILLAGES

Non-Official Committee Urges Full Remission Of Assessment

Mr. Balubhai L. Mehta, President District Congress Committee, West Khandesh, Dhulia, has addressed the following communication to the Revenue Commissioner, Central Division, Poona.

On receiving many pressing reports from different sources, about serious crop-failure, in many Talukas of West Khandesh an informal meeting of the leading citizens of Dhulia, who were interested in the question, was called on the 4th January, 1936, at Dhulia, to consider the matter. It was felt that there was a clear 'prima-facie' case for enquiry into the matter. A committee of the following gentlemen was appointed to personally visit the several Talukas to investigate the matter and to report to the District Congress Committee as early as possible.

The Committee have submitted their report, which is annexed hereto, for your perusal.

The personnel of the Committee is as follows:—

(1) Sjt. Balubhai L. Mehta.
(2) Sjt. Mohanlal L. Dantwala.
(3) Sjt. Shankarsinha Jugarajsinha Thakore.
(4) Sjt. Gopal Sadashiv Madane.

The Committee visited five Talukas viz. Shirpur, Sindkheda, Shahada, Taloda, and Nandurbar Talukas and made a special study of some of the typical villages in these Talukas. The number of villages in which the main crops were found to be below four annas in the rupee exceeds 125. (The names are given in the report).

WIDESPREAD DISTRESS.

You will realise that the failure of crops owing to various causes, is widespread and the agriculturists in the affected areas do require urgent relief in the matter of revenue recovery.

The Kharip crops have of course been removed already, but the Rabbi crops are still standing and they have received very severe damage on account of the shortage of rainfall in the latter part of the season. Great care should be taken to see that the annawari of the Rabbi crops is properly made. I may bring to your notice the general complaint that the revenue officers, are usually inclined to over-rate the annawari of crops. You will therefore please instruct the Revenue Officers in the District to see that there would be no ground for making such complaints with regard to annawari of Rabbi crops. I also request that the annawari of the Kharip crops should be revised in view of the fact that the pest of insects and the excessive late rain in some cotton tracts affected the Kharip crops badly after the annawari was made.

GLOOMY FUTURE

In conclusion, I beg to point out that the situation is very serious and unless suitable suspension and remission on a liberal scale are granted, the condition of the peasants will go from bad to worse and widespread misery will prevail. I hope things will not be allowed to drift to this pass.

Thanking you in anticipation and hoping to know from you about the measures which you propose to take in the matter, from time to time.

COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS

The following is the report of the Non-official Committee appointed on January 4, last to investigate into the condition of crops in some of the Talukas of West Khandesh and to report to the District Congress Committee.

We the members of the Committee visited the following Talukas between 5th and 15th of January, 1936, viz. (1) Shirpur, (2) Sindkheda, (3) Nandurbar, (4) Taloda and (5) Shahada.

COMMITTEE'S PROCEDURE.

We followed the following procedure during the enquiry:—

Consulting leading agriculturists and ascertaining from them the condition of Kharip crops which have already been gathered.

Visiting several fields in order to ascertain the condition of the standing Rabbi crops.

Consulting the members and office bearers of the Taluka Development Agricultural Associations.

Taking statements from individual agriculturists in order to have a clear idea as to the damage actually sustained by the people.

CAUSES OF FAILURE OF CROPS.

We found that the following are the chief causes of failures of crops in some parts of each of the Talukas mentioned above:—

Scarcity of rain particularly in the latter part of the season when the Rabi crops are sown.

Damage done by insects particularly to the cotton crop.

Damaging rainfall in certain tracts in the last week of October.

All these facts are too well-known to need any proof. We had no access to the Government records, but we are informed that the reports of the Taluka Development Agricultural Associations bear testimony to this.

One particular feature of the crop failure may be noted here. The damage is particularly severe on the areas adjoining the banks of the river Tapti; while the tracts by the side of the Satpuda mountain-range are comparatively better. The fact is of peculiar importance, because the river area has a richer soil and is heavily assessed. As a result of this peculiar feature divergent conditions obtain in the same Taluka. The insect pest further complicates the situation. The insects devastated certain fields altogether but left the others quite intact.

REVISE ANNAWARI

The one fact to which we particularly want to draw the attention of the Government is that except for scarcity of rainfall all other mishaps have happened after the official Annawari of Kharif crops was decided upon; and as far as we know no readjustment has so far been made, in view of the changed circumstances. At many places complaints against the official annawari were made to us with special reference to the fact that the crops were damaged after the Government annawari was fixed upon; whether any complaints to that effect were made to the Government or not, what we maintain is that the damage done to the crops thereafter was so severe that the first Annawari ought to have been revised. Absence of any such provision to readjust valuation after such unforeseen catastrophies makes the revenue machinery very inelastic and results in harsh injustice. The system of fixing Annawari long before the crops are harvested needs to be revised.

COTTON SUFFERS MOST.

The situation as seen by us is as follows:—

Most severe damage is done to cotton, especially by insects—which is the chief money crop of the peasants in the District. From the figures before us, we can see that nearly 50 per cent. of area in the affected Talukas, is devoted to this crop. The damage to this crop has therefore severely hit the peasants.

The conditions of other Kharif crops—Bajri, Jwari, Tur and Ground-nuts, are also below the mark. It can be safely said that all these crops in the villages mentioned were poor and rarely above annas four.

RABBI CROP.

Besides the Kharif crops, the matter, which will, however, still need the most careful attention of the Government is about the Rabbi crop. The crop is still standing and any one interested may still see the condition himself personally. In fields after fields one can see even to-day the dried up wheat plants. Dadar, too, is very poor and the crop will have no use except for fodder and that too neither in many cases, nor in appreciable quantities. Gram shares the same fate.

We learn that some representations have been already made to the Government e.g. some thirteen villages in the Nandurbar Taluka have sent in a written application to the Collector through the Taluka Development Agricultural Association. So also, we learn that the applications from the peasants of other affected areas have also been sent to the Mamlatdar, Collector and Commissioner.

DESPERATE SITUATION.

The situation in the areas mentioned is very bad. The conditions in the villages are desperate. Agriculture is no more paying and there is widespread misery.

The number of the villages, as far as we could gather, in which the main crops are certainly below four annas are above 125 and enumerated in the Appendix.

Taking into consideration all the facts that we have collected and the observations that we have made, we have come to the conclusion that the villages mentioned in the appendix deserve full remissions because both their Kharif and Rabbi crops have been damaged. In certain cases, the yield is not even two annas as is found, in the investigations of the typical cases of the affected Talukas.

INTERVIEW BAN TO CONTINUE

Mahatma's Blood Pressure Shows Increase: But Condition Satisfactory

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

Gandhiji was examined this evening by Doctors Motibhai Patel and Mohile. The blood pressure was 175 systalic and 120 diostolic. General improvement in health is being maintained.

After examination, Doctor Patel told the "United Press" that though Gandhiji's blood pressure was slightly higher than what it was yesterday in Bombay, his general condition was satisfactory. The slight increase in blood pressure was probably due to the strain of journey and it need not cause any anxiety.

The doctor also said that the blood examination report from Bombay has been received and shows that there is less sugar in the blood than normal. He has therefore advised Gandhiji to take more glucose. In the opinion of the doctor, the present home atmosphere ought to do him good and help in the quick recovery.

Dr. Patel added that the total stoppage of interviews should be continued at least for a week more.—United Press.

GANDHIJI AT AHMEDABAD

Stood Journey Well, Says Mahadev Desai

AHMEDABAD: Jan. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi, accompanied by Mrs. Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Mahadev Desai and party arrived here this morning by the Gujerat Mail.

He was received at the station by Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mill-Agent, and a few other local Congress leaders, as the people were previously informed not to gather at the station in view of Mahatmaji's ill-health.

As soon as Mahatma Gandhi alighted from the third-class compartment, he was garlanded by Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai.

The Mahatma walked slowly out of the station-platform, with his hand held by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and motored to the Gujarat Vidyapith, where he is staying.

At the Vidyapith a few inmates received him, one of the girls hailing him by his pet-name "Bapuji." Mahatma Gandhi shouted: "Who is it?" and gently patted the girl on her back.

Mr. Mahadev Desai told the Associated Press that Mahatma Gandhi stood the journey well, though indisposed.

Mahatma Gandhi looked cheerful.—A.P.

JAWAHAR TO RETURN IN FEB.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

It is understood that according to his present intentions Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will be back to India about the middle of February.—United Press.

DR. ANSARI IN BOMBAY

Dr. M. A. Ansari arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Bhopal and is staying at the Taj Mahal Hotel. His visit was unexpected and very few people were aware of his presence in the city.

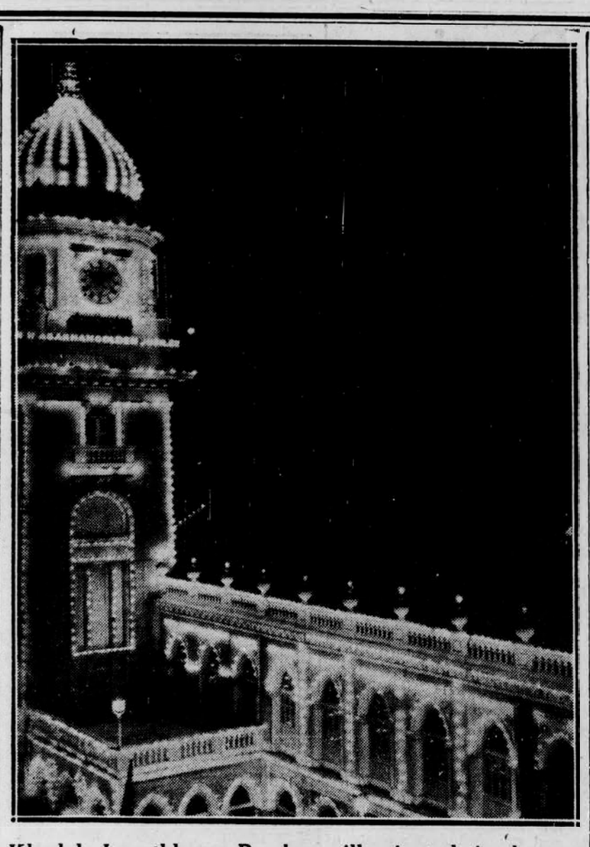
RAJEN BABU AT PATNA

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Jan. 22.

Babu Rajendra Prasad arrived here this morning from Calcutta. His stay in Patna till the 25th inst. is certain. If health permits, it is also more or less certain that he will remain in Bihar for some time more and tour in some districts. He is generally keeping good health at present except for slight cough that troubles at night. He is free from Asthma so far. He will attend a meeting of the managing committee of the Bihar Central Relief Committee fixed for the 24th inst.

The special number on Socialist topics of the weekly, "Abhyuday," dated 21st instant, has been forfeited to the U. P. Government, acting on whose order the Allahabad Police conducted a search and confiscated all copies on Tuesday, for an objectionable article in that issue. It may be recalled that Government has already demanded Rs. 2,500 as security from this weekly to be furnished within 25th instant.



Khadak Jamatkhana, Bombay, illuminated in honour of H. H. the Aga Khan's Golden Jubilee

GREAT FIGHTER AND BOLD CHAMPION OF THE POOR

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO SAKLATVALA

Tributes were paid and encomiums were showered on the late Shapurji Saklatwala at a meeting held under the auspices of the B. P. C. C. at the Congress House on Wednesday evening.

Sjts. K. F. Nariman, Bhulabhai J. Desai, S. A. Brelvi, Mrs. Bachuben Dharamsey Thakkar and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu made feeling references to several aspects of the life of the great patriot.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu who presided referred to the wonderful reception accorded to "Sak" when he visited Bombay six years ago.

GREAT FIGHTER.

Recounting her long friendship with him, she said that he was a great fighter and a bold champion of the oppressed workers. He was a poor man's friend.

"Sak's" conception of freedom transcended all national boundaries. He visualised a common world where there would be no difference of race, colour or creed.

People were timid to extend their hands to "Sak" when he was here last; but India had moved with incredible pace since then.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu could not think of "Sak" as a Parsee or an Indian but only as an international man struggling for humanity at large.

It was a tragedy to loose him and their sense of sorrow went to one who died with freedom on his lips.

DYING TO COME HOME.

Mr. Nariman said the wonderful reception to Saklatwala at Bombay described by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu so vividly was repeated at every place he visited.

He said that Mr. Saklatwala had the interest of India always at heart, and referred in a touching manner how only a fortnight back he received from Saklatwala some concrete proposals for the Lucknow Congress. His reply might not have reached him.

Mr. Saklatwala was dying to come back home but the Government would not let him come. The gateway of India was open to every foreigner no matter what race, but it was not open to some of its beloved sons. "Our inability in the matter shows our impotency," said the Mayor.

Mr. Saklatwala was a bulwark against all hostile critics of India and he effectively silenced them.

FOLLOW IN HIS FOOT-STEPS

Consistency was a virtue with him and what he thought, he acted. A great fighter like him was lost when India needed him most If one loved him, one must follow in his foot-steps.

Mr. Nariman made an appeal, to Parsi youths particularly, to emulate his example of patriotism and devotion to country.

TRANSPARENT SINCERITY.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai recalled the last occasion when he was with Com. "Sak" at a meeting of a similar nature. The occasion was of Vithalbhai Patel's death, and how he was with him in his rounds among the poor. among whom blood was thicker than water during the Dewali time. while in London.

Mr. Bhulabhai said that Saklatwala was a man of transparent sincerity with a dynamic personality who could work unitedly with all. Mr. Saklatwala's sole labours were devoted to the lowliest; and souls like his had always a claim to regenerate. They were not only blessed, but will for all time continue to inspire.

AN INTERNATIONALIST

Mr. Brelvi said that Shapurji Saklatvala was not merely a great patriot, but he was also the true friend of all the oppressed and weaker peoples of the world and the great services he had rendered as an internationalist had raised India's honour in the estimation of the world.

It was his conviction that the problem of abolishing poverty was not the problem of any particular country or people but of the whole world and, therefore, he always endeavoured to unite the workers and peasants of India with their confreres in other lands, so that they could jointly solve that problem.

NO ECONOMIC FREEDOM WITHOUT POLITICAL FREEDOM

But he also believed that there could be no economic freedom without political freedom. He therefore, took every opportunity to appeal to his fellow-countrymen to make a united effort to free their country. The last effort that he made just before his death was to appeal to every section of Indians that it was their duty, despite difference of views to organize a United Front on the same line as had been recently formed in Egypt with striking success. Mr. Brelvi hoped that the late leader's appeal would not go in vain.

The condolence resolution was passed all standing.

SACRED PRESERVE OF INDIA'S DEFENCE

Govt. To Consult Assembly Only On Question Of Despatch Of Troops

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

With reference to the resolution which Sir Mehr Shah has balloted for discussion in the Assembly on 4th February, it is not clear what the extent of his demand is, whether he wants a Standing Committee of both Houses to advise Government on all matters relating to Defence or only on the specific question of despatch of troops from India.

Reference to the proceedings of the Assembly and the Council of State makes it plain that the assurance given by Government in September relates only to the question of despatch of troops If Sir Mehr Shah and his supporters were to confine themselves to this specific point, there is a chance of the demand finding favour with Government. But if it is extended to embrace all matters connected with the defence of India, then it would appear that Government's attitude will have to be one of opposition.—A. P.

No Protection For Indian "Woollens"

TARIFF BOARD'S REPORT AND GOVT. CONCLUSIONS

Plea Of Absence Of Independent Spinning Industry

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

The Government of India have published the Tariff Board's report on the woollen textile industry and their conclusions on its recommendations.

The Government have approved the procedure followed by the Board in differentiating between woollen and worsted branches of wool manufacture.

WORSTED INDUSTRY.

Regarding the worsted industry the Government reject the claim for protection on Tariff Board's finding that for a long period the worsted manufacture will be dependent on foreign supplies of raw material. The Board had recommended 40 per cent. "advalorem" duty on worsted shawls and piecegoods against Japan coupled with exchange compensation duty for three years. The Board itself did not recommend the protection of Indian yarns on the ground that there is no independent spinning industry in India.

REFER BACK TO BOARD.

Regretting the absence of evidence by Cawnpore and New Egerton Woollen Mills which, they say, represent 50 per cent. of the industry and the consequent suppression of relevent facts by them, the Government find that this vitiates any calculation of the degree of protection necessary in order to equate import prices to fair selling prices of an average efficient mill.

Accordingly, the Government reject the claim for protection based on the evidence placed before the Board. However they propose to refer back the claim to the Tariff Board in order that the absentee interests may give evidence.

COTTAGE INDUSTRY WILL BENEFIT?

While rejecting the claims for protection of the woollen Industry the Government agree with the Board that the cottage industry will derive benefit from technical advice and marketing arrangements, and have, subject to the vote of the Assembly, made a grant of five lakhs of rupees spread over five years for the benefit of cottage and small scale woollen industries.

WOOLLEN HOSIERY INDUSTRY.

In regard to the woollen hosiery industry the Government have deferred the action pending further report by the Tariff Board on the main industry. The recommendations of the Board in respect of cotton hosiery and staple fibre will be separately considered and conclusions will be announced in due course.

The main recommendations of the Board are separate classification of woollen blankets in the Customs Schedule and the blanket containing 25 per cent. wool should entail a specific duty of four annas per pound plus 25 per cent. "advalorem". The minimum duty of one rupee per blanket is proposed for the protection of the handloom industry.

ON SHODDY GOODS.

It is further recommended that shoddy goods should no longer be excluded from classification as woollen piecegoods and entail a specific duty of one rupee per pound with an alternative "advalorem" duty of 35 per cent. on woollen piecegoods. Shawls are recommended to be included among worsted piecegoods and a duty of 40 per cent. against Japanese imports plus exchange compensation duty.

ON MIXTURES.

On mixtures, if liable under classification of woollen piecegoods should be levied the same duty as pure woollen goods and on worsted mixtures as pure worsted goods. The Board has recommended with the continuance of the preferential rate of 25 per cent. "advalorem" for British imports. For hosiery a protective duty at 18 annas per pound or 35 per cent. "advalorem," which is higher, is recommended. Staple fibre should be admitted duty-free like other raw material.

The Board has recommended the prohibition of export of lands wool on polt to prevent the increasing slaughter of ewes with young ones.

The inquiry of the Board commenced in October 1934 and the report was submitted on 10th June, 1935.—United Press.

OPEN TENNIS TOURNAMENT

Keen Contest In Mixed Doubles

The mixed doubles fixture on Wednesday in which Miss Leila Row and E. V. Bobb successfully partnered against Mrs. N. M. Levien and C. W. Owen was watched with great interest in the open tennis tournament at the Parsi Gymkhana (6—4, 6—2).

At one stage in the first set, the latter pair were in advance having successively notched off the third and fourth games (1—3). By clever placing and good strokes, they overpowered their opponents, who evoked applause by strenuous defence at certain stages.

The rising college player, G. D. Bhagat who had repeated successes this season, gave a stiff fight to A. C. Suntook, who eventually won the match (6—3, 4—6, 6—4) which showed much could be expected of Bhagat in future. It so happened almost all the fixtures to-day were unevenly matched, and only a few fixtures attracted attention.

RESULTS:—

MENS' SINGLES

A. C. Pereira walk over A. M. D. Pitt.

C. Gonsalves beat S. B. Irani 6—1, 6—3.

J. E. Tew beat E. Fernandes 6—0, 6—1.

L. R. Pereira beat D. Stillard 6—3, 6—0.

J. Chiranjiva beat S. V. Muzumdar 6—0, 6—2.

Yuvaraj of Miraj (jr.) walk over Gupte

A. C. Suntook beat G. D. Bhagat 6—3, 4—6, 6—4.

MENS' DOUBLES

J. Harvey and Chopra beat Yuvaraj of Miraj (jr.) and R. B. Karawadi 6—4, 6—2.

Ramarao and R. N. Pandit beat L. Gopaldas and N. B. Bhagwat 6—1, 6—8, 6—3.

MIXED DOUBLES

Miss L. Row and E. V. Bobb beat Mrs. N. M. Levien and C. W. Owen 6—4, 6—2.

Miss F. Talyarkhan and H. C. Sansoni beat Miss D. H. Dadabhoy and H. Contractor 6—3, 6—0.

WOMENS' SINGLES

Miss L. Row beat Miss P. de Lima 6—2, 6—0.

Miss W. Hill beat Miss J. Pundole 6—1, 6—2.

Miss T. Dias walk over Mrs. E. J. E. Tew.

ORGANISATION OF PEASANTS

Kisan Congress Committee's Resolution

MEERUT, Jan. 21

A meeting of the organising committee of the All-India Kisan Congress, held this morning, decided to organise the peasantry of those provinces which are not so far organised. Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhayya will tour the Karnatic, Kerala and Tamil Nadu to organise these provinces. Mr. Shanker Namboodripad has been placed in charge of Kerala province, Mr. Khadilkar of Maharashtra, Mr. Deb of Surma Valley, Mr. Rammurti of Tamil Nadu.

The United Provinces, Behar, Utkal and Assam have already got Provincial Kisan Sanghas.

It was also decided to prepare a report of the activities done in these provinces including the problems of peasantry and the future line of work. This report will be submitted at the Lucknow Peasant's Conference and the provincial Sanghas have been requested to submit reports to Mr. Mohanlal Gautam of Allahabad.

SOCIALIST E. C. MEETING

Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Socialist Party held last night and this morning discussed the details of the internal management of the Party and its future working arising out of the resolutions passed in the Conference. Most of the delegates are leaving to-day—A. P.

BIRTH CONTROL IS BLASPHEMY,

India's Vast Resources, If Exploited, Can Maintain Her Teaming Millions, Says Satyamurthi

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

A public meeting was held on Tuesday evening in the Victoria Public Hall, where Mr. S. Satyamurthi and Rev. Father Basenach of the Loyala College criticised in strong terms the birth-control propaganda carried on by Mrs. Sanger and others.

Mr. Satyamurti in the course of his speech said: "I resent this birth control propaganda. I think it is wrong and immoral. I think that no Government ought to look with benevolent neutrality on this kind of propaganda. The Government which is anxious to put down any manifestation which it considers against the well-being of Society is bound to take steps to see that such propaganda is not allowed to be carried on in the manner in which it is being done. I am one of those who believe more in the effective control by public opinion of such propaganda than by Government machinery and therefore I request those who are here and who are not here should make India an uncongenial soil for such propagandists.

"The great Christian religion teaches us the doctrine that we must increase the human species to suggest that you must interfere with the highest ambition of a married couple, namely, to increase the human species and with the laws of God and try to practice birth control in order to limit your children, is I say flying against the laws of God and is almost blasphemy.

"I believe and all those who have humility based on knowledge will agree with me that there is ample evidence that nature's most stupendous task of the creation of human beings is governed by laws which no mere man can understand.

'LATE ARRIVALS IN FAMILIES.'

Some of the greatest women and men of the world have been late arrivals in their families. If birth-control had been practised by their parents those men and women would not have been available for the progress of humanity I also say belonging myself to a family of eight brothers and sisters that I believe that there is an influence for good in being a member of a large family you learn charity, tolerance, good-fellowship and, not to be selfish and learn to love and be loved.'

Dealing with the plea of economic problem, he said: "God has given enough in this country rich in its flora and fauna and in its magnificent mountains and perennial rivers, dark forests and in its rich soil enough to maintain all the 350 millions, if not more. It is because the country's resources are not developed, it is because this country is not governed in the best interests of the country, it is because this problem has not been tackled by a responsible national Government that there is the problem of starvation. It is adding insult to injury to say that you have not enough food and therefore stop producing children.

"If wise parents want that they should have some control over the production of children let them practise the great virtues of self control "Kshami" and "dhama." But by self-indulgence which birth-control genuinely means all will perish."

KEY TO REVIVAL OF TRADE

Kanji Dwarkadas Advocates Inter-State And Provincial Development

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Trade Agent, Travancore State, in the course of his speech at the weekly Rotary Club Lunch on Tuesday last said:—

The concessions which Governments attempt to secure from each other in regard to trade barriers may be either exclusive or generalised. In the former category comes the tariff preferences arranged between the United Kingdom and the British Dominions. The arrangements agreed upon at the Ottawa Conference of 1932 were expected to stimulate and increase trade between the various British countries. While it is true that these expectations have to a certain extent materialised, those who have analysed these various agreements have come to the conclusion that they also have a larger effect in excluding foreign imports from the British Empire.

FREE TRADE DEAD

What partly led to the Great War was a fierce thirst on the part of the newly awakened people for industrialisation and the capture of new markets. The war itself intensified the manufactures and industries and every country sought to be and to a certain extent was forced to be self sufficing not only in the matter of key industries, but practically in everything. Owing to the restrictions in trade due to submarine menace and similar factors, alternatives had perforce to be found for such primary necessities as butter, nitrogenous fertilisers, jute and cotton. Racial jelousies intensified fiscal restrictions and the proceedings of the League of Nations disclose an amusing, if it were not a tragic, picture of innumerable transport restrictions impending the progress of articles beyond each frontier. The net result has been that free trade as was understood by the Manchester school has died a violent death. Every nation wants to produce as much as possible within its own borders and import as little as possible from outside.

GET RID OF THIS CONTRADICTION

Nevertheless, nations are fiercely revengeful of a neighbour doing exactly what they are doing. To take a concrete instance Japan is blamed for a tendency, which manifested itself 50 years ago in the countries of Europe. The world has forgotten that production unrelated to consumption is not an end in itself. People seem also to have forgotten that, gold and silver cannot be eaten or drunk and that they are merely symbols and that deflation and inflation and the manipulations of the currency market do not seem to be the healthy spontaneous reaction of natural causes, but to rivalries in the matter of trade. Nationalism and sectionalism in trade is a contradiction in terms but they have established themselves profoundly.

MAD POLICY

National hatreds are being daily fanned into flame and many potential wars are germinating. The last world war was fought, our elder hypocritical statesman told us, to end all wars and they brought about a peace through the treaty of Versailles, which has ended all peace. Not long ago it was pointed out that the policy of making Germany pay an impossible war indemnity led to the compulsory industrialisation of Germany and the German industrial products flooded the world and made for misery in many other countries and, therefore, the world soon became engaged in the lunatic task of compelling Germany to produce and inducing the world not to buy what was thus produced. The result was the indemnity was not paid.

In private life the man who adopted such policy would find himself either in jail or in a lunatic asylum. But Europe has fallen to such moral degradation that politicians who initiated and forced the acceptance of this policy were acclaimed as far-sighted statesmen and saviours.

DISASTER AHEAD.

Looking at the future, if one has the temerity to do so, one cannot but prophesy incalculable disaster unless the nations retrace their steps betimes and unless they realise that in the field of trade what is taken from your neighbour's pocket does not necessarily enrich yourself and that the principle of mutual adjustment is the law of fiscal preservation. The removal of artificial barriers and obstacles for free interchange of commodities and the recognition that there can and must be no helotage in the world of trade is not only elementary wisdom, but it is the only way in which a safe future can be predicted for humanity.

Speaking as I do in Bombay, it would not be out of place to make some reference to India in relation to the international trade. India is a victim of the manipulations and treaties arranged and agreed upon in Europe over her head. So far as the quotas for export in tea and rubber are concerned, India has not had a fair deal and the foreign trade of India has to that extent suffered a great loss. One way in which this loss can be set off is that of developing inter-provincial and inter-state trade in India.

Side by side with this development of internal trade, India must be enabled to take her proper part in a scheme of international planning of trade, if ever such a planning was undertaken.

Britain Has No Fears From Italy In Mediterranean

Lord Strabolgi Pooh-Poohs Grotesque Idea Of Formidable English Navy Being Driven Out By Duce's Air Bombers

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

"The more one examines it, the more grotesque is this idea that the British Fleet could be driven out of the Mediterranean by Italian air-craft.....I am not a war-monger, but I believe we are not going to ensure peace by running away from the first threat that comes."

"I propose to lay before your Lordships, the force available that is to be frightened or alarmed by fear of an Italian attack, the thousands of our sailors who are going to be destroyed in act, if we do our duty and stand by the Covenant of the League" declared Lord Strabolgi before the House of Lords:

A FORMIDABLE NAVY.

"The British Fleet, which is not all in the Mediterranean now, but which can all go there with the exception of a few ships on foreign stations, consists of fifteen Super-Dreadnoughts armed with 15-inch or 16-inch guns, against which the Italians have four old and small battleships of pre-War design armed with 12-inch guns, two of which have been on reserve for years, and I doubt if their engines will turn round.

We have fifty-one cruisers; the Italians have twenty-four. We have six air-craft carriers (three in reserve also, but six air-craft carriers in commission) and they are magnificent aircraft carriers, too, with very efficient fighting aeroplanes, against the Italians' one. We have 161 destroyers against ninety-four Italian destroyers; and in submarines we are about equal.

I admit that all these vessels are not in the Mediterranean, but the great majority could be sent there. As regards the Battle Fleet, there is no question at all of the Italians attempting to engage such a force. It would be suicide if they did. That is no exaggeration at all, and everyone who knows the facts will bear me out.

HAIFA BASE

Now it is said that air attack is the danger. We will suppose the Fleet is either at Alexandria or at Haifa. I admit that Haifa is in mandated territory, but if we are attacked we have to defend this mandated territory and therefore we have a right to use Haifa (town near Acre in Palestine) which has a splendid harbour, one of the finest in the Mediterranean, and well protected.

Supposing the Fleet is at Alexandria, who is going to attack it and from where? Will Italy send her one miserable aircraft carrier to do it? If so, she will be sunk. It may be said that bombers will fly from the nearest Italian territory.

CHANCES OF ITALIAN BOMBING

The nearest point from which the Italians could fly is in Libya. The nearest point (not the nearest aerodrome) in Lybia to Alexandria is 300 miles. The range of the Caproni bombers is 600 miles, that is a 300-mile radius, and they could just do it, but they could not be accompanied by the fighters. It would mean that the bombers would have to go unescorted, and the bombers would by attacked by the fighting aeroplanes attached to the British Fleet.

Each Battleship and cruiser carries fighting aeroplanes. The aircraft carriers have squadrons of fighting aeroplanes. The Italian bombers would be attacked along the last fifty miles of the route by the British fighting aeroplanes. The nearest point in Italy to Alexandria is Messina, 830 miles. That is out of the question. From the Island of Rhodes to Haifa is 500 miles, and from Lybia to Haifa is 600 miles.

GROTESQUE IDEA

The more one examines it, the more grotesque is this idea that the British Fleet could be driven out of the Mediterranean by Italian aircraft. I have heard these stories of the hundred desperadoes who are prepared to commit suicide and to sink the Super-Dreadnoughts.

We have some pretty desperate fliers in the naval air arm, and if they thought it was a question of our Fleet being out of the Mediterranean I think they would give a good account of themselves in the air. The total strength of the Italian air force, including school machines, is 1,861, according to the last published figures. The number of our first-line machines alone, not counting instructional and reserve machines, is approaching 1,330.

MERITS OF TOULON.

We are told that there are no suitable bases in the western Mediterranean; that we cannot use Toulon because it is too shallow or too narrow to admit our largest ships. All I can say is that the French have now building and well-advanced two Super-Dreadnoughts of 26,500 tons, and they have just laid down a Super-Dreadnought of 35,000 tons.

If it is really the fact that we believed this story, whoever told it to us namely, that Toulon is unsuitable as a base for the British Fleet (I have been to Toulon and have seen British and French warships entering and leaving it), our Foreign Minister and his advisers should have taken some marine officers with them, because they would not have believed this story and would have been kept right on the technical facts.

I am not a war-monger, and I want peace as much as anyone, but I believe we are not going to ensure peace in this world either by breaking our bond or by running away from the first threat that comes."

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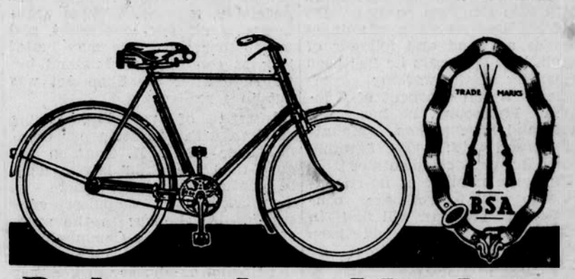

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GOVT.'S "NO" TO 40-HOUR WEEK

International Convention To Be Opposed

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

The Associated Press understands that the Government of India will ask in the Legislative Assembly in its next session not to ratify the International Labour Conventions relating to reduction of hours of work in glass bottle works and general reduction of hours of work to 40 hours a week.

These resolutions, of which notice is being given, are likely to appear in the agenda of the Assembly on the opening day along with half a dozen bills for introduction. The Wages Payment Bill will be discussed on 5th February as this will give Government two days sound lobby opinion on the Bill.—A. P.

Statue For American War Dissenter

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

A man who tried to prevent the United States entering the World War is recalled by a bronze statue which has just been raised in Nevada, Missouri, to the memory of Senator Joel Stone.

Inscribed on the monument is an except from a special speech by Senator Stone in the Senate on April 4, 1917. It reads:

"I shall vote against this monstrous mistake, this resolution for a declaration of war, to prevent which I would willingly lay down my life."

Senator Stone, who died in 1918, was the only person in the history of Missouri to serve as Governor, Representative and Senator.—Indian Allied News.

NEW HOPE FOR EXHAUSTED MEN AND WOMEN.
Youthful Vigour in Tasteless Tablets.
Many men and women, now dragging out hopeless lives, too weakened and tired to do more than exist, could be restored to vigorous enjoyment of life in a few weeks, if they took enough Vitamins.
For Vitamin deficiency, scientists tell us, is at the root of half the world's ills. It is Vitamin A which supercharges the run-down system with new vital force—with electrifying energy which defies exhausting weather; and it is Vitamin D which brings all the strengthening properties of temperate sunshine to men and women weakened by sedentary occupations, or indoor life.
And now you can get these revitalising Vitamins concentrated in the form of tiny, tasteless, sugar-coated tablets, called Clotabs—tested by one of the most famous authorities in the world and guaranteed to be rich in Vitamins A and D. Not only do Clotabs re-charge your system with energy, but they also build up the body and put pounds of fine, firm, healthy flesh on thin, bony, withered-up men and women. Get a bottle of Clotabs from your Chemist or store to-day. In a week or two you will be a radiant new being, full of the joy of life. If you have any difficulty in obtaining Clotabs, write direct to J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay.
Small bottle sent V.P.P. Re. 1|10, large bottle V.P.P. Rs. 3|-.

SANCTIONS HIT "NO-MAN'S LAND"

Predicament Of 91 Residents Who Live In Italy And Trade With France

SAINT SAUVEUR, (By Mail.)

Sanctions against Italy have created an awkward situation for the 91 people who live 5,250 feet up in the Alps in a kind of "No-Man's Land" between Italy and France.

Starvation seems to face the population of Mollieres, a village which is part of Italy but which carries on all its trade with France. For eight months of the year 30-foot snow-fils block the tortuous mountain passes which are her only means of communication with Italy. During the rest of the year it is a ten-hour journey on foot—all other means of locomotion are rendered impossible by the steepness of some of the gradients—to the nearest towns, Vinadio and Valdieri.

MEAGRE RESOURCES

In face of all these difficulties, the inhabitants of Mollieres find that although they can still buy their necessities in France, they are no longer allowed to trade their own goods in exchange. Consequently, as soon as their funds run out, they will have to depend upon their own resources to live.

This economic situation is likely to prove difficult, however, as the soil of Mollieres is not very fertile, and the only fruit in the village is provided by three cherry trees. Even then, the villagers will have to wait until mid-summer to benefit by them.

The origin of this virtual "No-Man's Land" dates back to 1860 when Savoie was annexed to France. When this annexation took place, it was specified in the treaty that the New Italian frontier should make a slight detour to include Mollieres, which was considered a valuable hunting ground, and has since been used by the Kings of Italy to hunt chamois.—Indian Allied News.

A. I. WEIGHT-LIFTING COMPETITION

The 12th annual All-India Weight Lifting Competition organised by the Baghbazaar Gymnastum will usually be held in Calcutta by the third week of February 1936. The three lifts to be lifted are (1) Two hands' Military Press with bar-bell; (2) Two hands' Snatch with bar-bell; (3) Two hands Cleam and Jerk with Bar-bell.

The competition has been divided into six different classes, according to the body weight of the competitors. For particulars and for the rule books, please write with one anna and three pies stamps to Mr. Harendra Nath Kabasi, Secretary, All-India Weight Lifting Competition Standing Committee of the Baghbazaar Gymnasium, 77, Raja Rajbullay Street, Calcutta.

A Bill to make provision for the reduction of the rate of interest in respect of the debts of certain debtors in the Central Provinces will be introduced in the C. P. Legislative Council.

C. P. GOVT. FACE BIG DEFICIT

Owing to the failure of crops in Berar and the northern districts of the Central Provinces, the Government is reported to have been faced with a deficit of about Rs. 30,00,000 at the close of the current financial year. This is believed to be the biggest drop since the year 1931.

The Government will now have to push on vigorously the Tobacco Taxation Bill and also make drastic retrenchment in order to meet the situation.

A Bill further to amend the C. P. Tenancy Act, 1920 will be introduced in the C. P. Legislative Council, with a view to protect the tenants from the levy of sums in excess of the rent legally payable.

PLAGUE BREAKS OUT IN BORSAD

AHMEDABAD: Jan. 22.

Plague has broken out at Borsad, where Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his band of volunteers organised an anti-plague campaign last year.

Two deaths and several cases of plague are reported. The Assistant Director of Public Health has already proceeded there and begun to take measures with the assistance of the plague duty staff.—A.P.

BENEFIT SHOW FOR MARATHI SCHOOL

The Superintendent of the Sir Narayan Chandavarkar Marathi School writes:

In memory of the late Dr. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar, the Bombay Prarthana Samaj started the Sir Narayan Chandvarkar Marathi School in the year 1924. When the school was started, it had only 60 pupils on roll. But now there are 320 pupils of whom more than 160 are girls. The work of the school has been very highly spoken of by prominent educationists and by several members and officers of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee.

The annual income of the school including the fees, grant-in-aid and the Prarthana Samaj contribution amounts to Rs. 7,000 and the expenditure amounts to Rs. 9,000. Thus every year there is a deficit of Rs. 2,000. To meet this deficit, Major Dadasaheb Nimbalkar the Managing Director of the Kolhapur Talkies Distributors and Shet Abdul Alli the Proprietor of the Majestic Talkies have given free of any charges the well-known Marathi Talkie "Vilasi Ishwar" and the use of Majestic Theatre. This Film will be shown in aid of the funds of the school on Sunday January 26 at 10 A. M. (S.T.) The sympathisers and the well-wishers of the school are earnsetly requested to help the school. The rates of the tickets are from Rs. 3 to 8 annas. They can be had at the School Premises in the Benam Hall Lane every day from 9-30 A.M. to 4 P. M.

A meeting of the Jain students of Lahore held on the 19th inst. has condemned the desecration of the Jain Temple at Mahigaon (Gwalior State) by some miscreants and has demanded an impartial inquiry into the matter.

SOLDIER PICKED UP UNCONSCIOUS

Police Hunt For Alleged Assailants

LONDON (By Mail)

Inquiries are being made by the police at Aldershot into an attack on Trooper Raymond Kewley, 20, of the Queen's Bays Regiment. It is alleged that a party of soldiers was involved.

Kewley was found unconscious in the road only 50 yards from the police-station, and was taken to the Cambridge Military Hospital.

It is stated that the sight of one eye had been destroyed, and that he is suffering from other facial injuries. A broken glass is alleged to have been thrown into his face.

Efforts are being made by the military authorities and the civil police to stamp out these "cosh-ing parties," which are regarded as a serious menace.

Three or four soldiers go out together in the evening and deliberately create a nuisance, in many cases damaging property.

SCHEME TO END SCHOOL EXAMS.

Headmaster Would Give Certificate

A definite move towards the abolition of public examinations in school is being made in Tasmania.

According to proposals being put forward a headmaster would give his pupils a certificate of efficiency, and they would not have to sit for an examination.

At the request of Mr. G. V. Brooks, the Director of Education, with whom they originated, the proposals are shortly to be discussed by the University of Tasmania.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Lucknow Congress Presidentship

In the course of a statement Mr. P. V. Nagabhushanam, General Secretary, City Congress Committee, Bezwada, writes:—

The Delegates ta Lucknow have gress from various provinces have been elected. The dates of the session have been announced. But the President is not known.

Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya has been suggested by some Congress Committees in Andhra Desa and even outside. He has been in the public life from the days of the partition of Bengal and has served the Congress with devotion for the last quarter of a century. The Andhra Jateeya Kalasala of Musalipatam, which is known throughout the country, is conducted under the supervision and guidance. The Andhra branch of the All India Spinners' Association has made great progress under his control. He has done valuable services on the constructive side even outside the Congress in the fields of co-operative banking and Indian insurance.

From the time of Mahatma's entry into Congress politics, Dr. Pattabhi has played a prominent part as a friend and follower of Gandhiji. For years he has been a member of the working committee. As an exponent of Gandhian Philosophy, he has few rivals and no superiors. Mahatma himself said: "Dr. Pattabhi is my Brahmin commentator".

The large number of no-changers, who want to work the constructive programme, will find in Pattabhi a leader who will keep them busy with work.

The Socialists have nothing to fear as he is one of the few elderly Congressmen, who are not afraid of their programme of work. They will have in Pattabhi a President who will be friendly and sympathetic.

It is true that Pattabhi has no faith in Council entry but he is sure to work for any programme accepted by the Congress. Those who know the interest he has taken in the last Assembly election will agree that the Parliamentarians in the Congress cannot have a better friend.

His election to the Presidentship will therefore be desirable from every point of view in the Congress. As to his intellectual attainments, to quote the opinion of an adversary like the leader of Allahabad "he is nearer Motilal Nehru in political astuteness."

The last but not the least of his claims is his monumental work, the History of Indian National Congress, which has been published by the Working Committee. As Rajendra Babu said in the introduction "His knowledge is wide."

Congressmen should elect him as the President for the Lucknow Congress as a recognition of his splendid services to the country. In the end, I may add that it will also be a fitting recognition by the country of the sacrifices of Andhra in the cause of Congress and the country.

I appeal to all Congress friends in the country to unanimously elect Dr. Pattabhi as the President of the Lucknow Congress and honour the unostentatious public services of Andhra and its leader.

Mr. Bakhaie's Bill

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Our Municipal Commissioner, Mr. I H. Taunton, has come out with a brief, as it seems, on behalf of a few shop-owners who are interested in carrying out propaganda against Mr. Bakhale's shop Bill. We have gone through the objections raised by the Commissioner in the letter to the Corporation, but we have failed to find out new arguments justifying his objections. He has simply harped upon the old arguments which have been so often refuted in the press and platform, both by public leaders and shop assistants. The only new argument which he has put forward is regards the expenditure which will amount to some 14,000 rupees per year, as he says. We do not think that Mr. Taunton requires to be reminded that the primary duty of all civic bodies is to look after the health and well-being of the public. And no question of stopping its proper function can be raised on account of funds and expenditure in the performance of its duties towards the health and wellbeing of thousands of shop-assistants and their families. The objection on grounds of expenditure can be raised only if it is a question of providing luxuries or further amenities to the public. No sane man would ever consider this bill a kind of amenity or luxury to the overworked and exploited shop assistants. On the contrary it has been recognized as a long-felt want of underdog. The Municipal Sub-Committee appointed to report on this bill has given its full approval and consent to the principle of the bill. It has also made a suggestion that the expenditure should be borne by the Government. Well, we leave that question to be decided by the Corporation.

As regards the oft-repeated plea of interference and inconvenience, we do not wish to refute those arguments here by repetition, but suffice it to say that these arguments reveal the conservative mentality which is prevalent among all interested and exploiting people. They are always upset at any change, however, beneficial it may be. These arguments stand self-condemned and for further proof one may better look at condition in England before and after the Shop Act was put in force.

Instead of providing young children with education our Commissioner Mr. I. H. Taunton argues that the child labour must be continued, because there is no provision for compulsory education. All honour to the sense of propriety of the Commissioner, who tries to justify one evil on the ground of another evil. Surely two wrongs cannot make one right.—Yours etc.,

M. N. DAVE,
L. M. MEHTA,
Secretaries,
Bombay Shop Workers' Union.

II

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Recently some correspondence has appeared in your journal about the hard or rather the inhuman lot of the shop assistants and others. The Bombay Municipality discussed whether they should support Mr. Bakhale's Bill or not. The trend of discussion was not bad but for the outburst of Mr. Karanjawalla according to whom 'thousands of juvenile employees would be thrown out of work and would be turned loafers and vagabonds". According to him leisure for the poor is a crime and they are likely to go bad while the rich people are at liberty to enjoy their leisure secured at the expense of sweated labour.

It is a blow below the belt for anyone to say that the poor man should not be given leisure as it is bad for him.—Yours etc.

A Graduate Shop Assistant.

Corporal Punishment And Girls Of Bawla Orphanage

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Khatun" of Bombay has, in its latest issue, referred to a very serious incident in the Bawla orphanage and it is to be hoped that the Muslim public will take due notice of the same. The incident complained of is that a young girl of 11 was alleged to have been given number of canestrokes by the Lady Superintendent in charge of the Orphanage. This is not the first time that harsh treatment has been meted out to an inmate of the Orphanage. Some time back the "Hilal" had reported similar case in which two girls were involved. I quite remember that the late Mr. A. R. Dimtimkar had taken strong objection to the conduct of the Lady Superintendent. The "Khatun" is right in asking whether it is a school, or the central prison. The Lady Superintendent is known to be strict, but she ought not to exceed the bounds of moderation in administering punishment. It is high time the authorities of the Orphanage, looked into the matter. —Yours, etc.

A. MUSLIM.

Bombay, Jan. 14

Doctor's Holiday

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir, It has been found that doctors practising in Dadar, Parel, Lalbag, Girgaum and other localities close their dispensaries for half a day on every Sunday. I, through the medium of your esteemed paper suggest to Veteran Practitioners of the same and neighbouring localities to unite and arrange to keep their dispensaries closed every Sunday for half a day. I am quite sure all other doctors of the locality will welcome the lead of the senior practitioners and enjoy the half holiday at least once a week.—Yours, etc.

A MEDICUS OF THE LOCALITY.

The Gaekwar's Jubilee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The creation of the modern Baroda State, as his biographer rightly remarks, is the work of the Maharaja. He not only rescued it from obloquy, but introduced many reforms of far-reaching importance. Some of the beneficent measures which his subjects enjoy to-day, date back to a period when most other States were still in the throes of mediaevalism. In some respects the Maharaja has forestalled even the Indian Government. He was the first in India in introducing free and compulsory education in his State. The Library movement is a practical and effective step to prevent lapses into illiteracy.

As in the spheres of public beneficence so in that of social reform Baroda has been in the vanguard. All the ire of offended orthodoxy was pitted against the Maharaja when he introduced a series of legislation against social practises which had lost their meaning. A firm believer in change and development as the law of human existence, he has never allowed himself to be deflected by opposition or criticism, whatever its virulence or intensity.

It would not be accurate to describe the administration of Baroda as a Government by consultation, but it cannot be denied that there has been considerable decentralization. The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive. The functions of Government have been divided into various Departments, manned by experienced and able officers. The State legislature and the numerous self-governing bodies are not mere shadowy institutions, but real symbols of popular share in the Government of the State.

It is true that there is still much to be done in the State, but the great obstacle of the Maharaja, at least in the field of social reform, is the conservatism of his people. The ryots of the State are generally poor, but indigence is their common lot all over the country. The Maharaja has been doing all that is humanly possible to do. It is uncharitable to ask him to achieve the impossible.

On this auspicious occasion of his Diamond Jubilee, we hope that his rule will prove to his subjects a forecast and a preface to even still greater and happier times, and that his public activities will continue to be a source of inspiration to us his countrymen.—Yours, etc.,

V. B. KULKERNI.

Scheme Of National Service

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Within a period of one year from to-day, the country will be ringing with the cries of various political parties seeking controlling power in the governments of the provinces. And no party with any political importance can afford to ignore the problem of middle class unemployment which is rampant in every province of India to-day. Thousand of young men and hundreds of young women pass through the portals of the different universities not knowing their destiny, wander into the barren desert of unemployment and eat their hearts out, not knowing where to turn to make a living. Here is splendid material for any far-seeing statesman to use for the service of the country. There is a vast country steeped in deep ignorance, in need of education and more education; a country rich in raw materials and labour and yet importing manufactured goods turned out of its own raw materials by other countries; a country beset with the ever-growing evil of communalism; a country where insanitation invites and fosters a horde of epidemic diseases—in short a country where educated men imbued with a national spirit should not lack opportunities to find service in every conceivable walk of life. We have the paradox of men seeking employment and employment seeking men, without the two coming together. It is a case of the positive, attracting the negative and the negative seeking the positive, and yet there being something keeping the circuit open and impeding the flow of the current.

Nations imbued with the military spirit, anxious to find a place in the sun for their nationals have resorted to compulsory military training for their youths. Indians have no ambitions for a place in the sun; they are only anxious that other nations should not oust them from their own land. The fight that India has to wage i sa fight against ignorance and illiteracy, inaction and improvidence, ill-health and insanitation. It is a crusade against these forces of darkness that the future politicians of India will have to wage. Where is the army for this? The recruits to this army should be men of education, and it is essential that they should be trained on right lines. Even a kind of conscription of the educated for waging this war would seem to be justified. Such being the case, a voluntary enlistment of men women and their training for service at the cost of the State should not sound a revolutionary idea. Every boy and girl who has passed a certain examination of the university or is found to have attained a certain degree of education should, if he or she volunteers, be enlisted for this training. In every linguistic area, large enough for it, one or two training centres should be opened to train these young boys and girls for national civic work. The training period may extend to one or two years, as may be deemed advisable. Co-operation, sanitation, civics and such other subjects as are related to social service should be commonly taught to all the recruits. Apart from this general training, individual specialisation in marketing, co-operation, education, sanitation etc. should be encouraged.

It is not asserted that these training centres will by themselves solve the unemployment problem. But it is certain that they will give these young men a broader outlook on life and imbue them with spirit of service which will be of great benefit to their country. The manual training they receive may help them to turn their hand to some productive labour and earn a livelihood. Those who chance to get a better footing in life will act as missionaries of "better living." Those who have completed their period of training may, at their option, be posted to small villages to serve as schoolmasters on a small salary sufficient to pay their personal expenses. This may enable universal free and compulsory education to be brought nearer fruition than it is to-day. But those who cannot be provided with employment may, if possible, still be allowed to remain in the colony, as, with the training they have received, they will be more than able to pay for their food and clothing. But if circumstances prove this to be unmanageable, they may be left to shift for themselves.

In this way, the inert masses will be energised with a new life, which is sure in the end to bring about greater prosperity to the country. The scheme will serve a two-fold purpose. It will lift out of the field of employment those who are now there without any hope, and at the same time give them a training and a drift designed to fertilise the field of the country's economic life.

Which party will make this scheme a plank in their platform? —Yours etc.,

ECONOMICUS.

Sir Shanmukham's Fiat

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—When Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty was appointed Dewan of Cochin State though the public very much resented the action of the State, they had hoped that he would at least not disturb the peaceful loyal atmosphere of the State public, but they are completely disappointed. Some of his recent activities have caused much unrest amongst the public.

For instance, when the Trichur Municipality decided to receive the Congress President and spend a sum of Rs. 50 on the reception Mr. Chetty ordered that no amount should be spent from the Municipal fund for such purposes. The Cochin Government has never before sabotaged the legitimate civic activities of Municipalities in the State.—Yours etc.

A COCHINITE.

Industries In Janjira

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The commerce of Janjira, if developed on proper lines, will give employment to many and will help in solving the present problem of unemployment amongst the labour class as well as the educated to some extent. It is an accepted fact that it is a sign of retrogression if the people go out of the country not for enterprise but for subsistence and reflects on the working of the State.

Janjira comprises three Talukas, Murud, Shirwardhan and Mhasla, Shriwardhan is a historical place and has the advantage of being near the Ghats and other commercial places in British territories. It is a central place and a central port and the State has taken advantage of this port and rightly so a few days back by unloading big sugar consignments. It appears from this that the State authorities have realised the importance of this port. Again it is a port from which a bulk of betel nut trade is done. Unfortunately, this trade is in the hands of a few Sowkars and has become something like a monopoly of theirs. The improvement and a material one required in this case is to see that the genuine Bagwalas are not deprived of their due share of profit and they are not left in worries.

Weaving in the State also deservs help and its revival will be a great boon.

Mhasla is famous for the growth of "kashew" trees and if they are grown on a large scale under the care and guidance of an expert a big industry can be developed which will be able to maintain in a short space of time not less than 500 men. The "kashew" industries of Malwan and Vengurla may be cited as examples.

There are many places where fishing may be developed on a large scale and a good quantity of dry fish if not fresh can be exported profitably to places like Bombay and others.

Two out of three Talukas in the State have got big 'Agars' rich in cocoanut trees. If proper care is given large quantities of cocoanuts may be made available for export and subproducts such as copra-oil, coir yarn etc. can be taken out which may be utilised in developing home industries. In this respect the example of Cochin State is worth emulating.

Then there are seasonal crops like mangoes. A good quantity is exported through Shriwardhan port but the trade has fallen back for want of due care and financial help.

It is hoped that the authorities concerned will pay due attention. —Yours etc.,

V. D. KULKARNI

School Inspection

To The Editor Of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The annual inspection of secondary schools by the Department of Public Instruction has undergone a welcome change in several respects in great years, and there are good grounds for entertaining the hope that the educational reconstruction that is so much talked of these days would be an accomplished fact in the near future. The present-day Inspector is usually a man fitted by his sound training and high academical attainments for guiding those in charge of Secondary education. He is essentially different from his predecessor of the old type. He discusses the principles of teaching rather than the personality of the teacher, gives praise where it is due, and administers a mild reproof where he considers it well-deserved. He sits in the class among the pupils, watches the lesson in progress and makes his own observations in a most unassuming fashion. He does not make the teacher look small by reprimanding him for defects before the class. The teacher naturally regards him as a guide, friend and philosopher and welcomes his visit to his class. Secondary education is bound to improve in quality under the guidance of such an official with a modern and sympathetic outlook and Government deserve the thanks of the people for appointing to this important office highly competent men possessing the necessary training and qualifications. The old type with his eccentricities and idiosyncraties is still lingering but it is a happy sign of the times that he is fast disappearing.

Like a change in the personnel of the inspectorate, there must be a corresponding change in the method of inspection in one respect, in particular, so that it may be a really useful and live affair.

There should be one or two surprise inspections in addition to the annual inspection. They would serve the useful purpose of disclosing to the Inspector many things that need a drastic improvement. The change is bound to lead to considerable improvements in the right direction and it is worth a trial.—Yours etc.,

S G. K.

THAKURDWAR.

The Lahore Victory

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Never have worth and merit both ever been better appreciated than on this occasion when the Board of Control of Indian Cricket with a Napoleonic decision delegated the cares and responsibilities of the Lahore Test Captaincy to the right man Mr. Wazir Ali better designated as the Lucky Captain. And no doubt, lucky Wazir has not only proved himself fit for this titular distinction, but also at the same time has demonstrated himself as a great Field Marshal and that by his unrivalled and unsurpassed management of the field.

The victory he has won against the most formidable Australian combination is not an ordinary and insignificant one and no hostile critic can have the audacity to minimise it.

I heartily congratulate the Board and Mr. Wazir Ali, the former for their fruitful decision and the latter by his immaculately efficient captaincy.—Yours, etc.,

HAFIZ MAHMUD.

Sydenham Road Cement Chawls,
Block No. 7 House No. 4
Opp. J. J. Hospital,
Bombay 3.

Mischievous Travellers

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—When leaving the Charni Road Railway platform the other day, a second class passenger dealt me a stunning blow on the head. The incident, which is only one of several I have noticed, was forthwith reported by me to the Station Master. After inquiries it was found that the miscreant had alighted at Grant Road. The incident was remarked by the Guard, but as he failed to perform his duty and stop the train, the miscreant escaped without trouble.

I hope the Railway authorities in future will take a more serious view of such reprehensible behaviour on the part of mischievous travellers, and instruct the Guards to see the delinquents are brought to book.—Yours, etc.

Bandra. J. De PENHA.

Help Kidneys

If Kidney Trouble or Bladder Weakness makes you suffer from Getting Up Nights, Nervousness, Dizziness, Rheumatism, Stiffness, Burning, Smarting, Itching or Acidity try the new discovery Cystex (Sis-tex). Guaranteed to end your troubles in 8 days or money back. At all chemists, or Muller Maclean, Bombay.

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NAZI ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA MUST STOP

Will India Follow Example Of China And Egypt And Protest Effectively? Asks Subhas Bose

In a communication to the "United Press" from Viennia Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose refers to the protest made by the German Government to the use of the name "Hitler" in an English play. As a result of the protest the name "Hitler" was removed, and in its place the name "Gandhi" was substituted. Recently the Chinese Government made a protest to certain remarks made by Herr Hitler about the Chinese in his book "Mein Kampf", which is now the bible of modern German. In this book there are several exceedingly uncomplimentary remarks about India and the Indians. Ever since 1935, when with the rise of Herr Hitler to power his book began to be widely read, Indians have been making protests against the objectionable remarks made in his book. Because these protests are not backed by an official protest, no serious notice has so far been taken of them. It is now necessary for representatives of the Indian people to call upon the Government to make an official protest. In this connection Mr. Bose gives an extract from the Manchester Guardian which shows what the Chinese have done:—

"An informal Chinese protest about passages in Hitler's book "Mein Kempf" My Struggle—became known to-night. Reuter learns that the Chinese Minister here Mr. Lu Chung Chieh, during a talk with the State Secretary Herr Funk. Dr. Goebbels's Deputy in the Ministry of Propaganda, called attention to certain passages in Hitler's book, including the one in which reference was made to "Negroes and Chinese" in the same phrase. The minister said that such passages were considered objectionable by a large section of the Chinese people.

"Herr Funk replied cordially to the Minister that Herr Hitler had never wished to hurt the feelings of the great Chinese people, for whom the Germans had nothing but the highest esteem. He is understood to have promised that Herr Hitler would withdraw or amend the passage in the next edition."

Mr. Bose adds, "From a press report it appears that the film "Bengal Lancer" (or Bengali) has roused resentment in Egypt. This is what the "Daily Telegraph" writes in its issue of December 18:—

"Following protests and threats by Egyptian students against the showing of the film 'Bengal Lancer', it has been withdrawn from a Cairo Cinema."

From the Continental Press it appears that next to the Abyssinian question what has now captured the imagination of the public is the Egyptian question. Since the nationalist demonstration in Cairo on the occasion of the International Surgical Congress a few days ago, all the papers are full of Egyptian news and articles on the Egyptian question. The threat thrown out by the Egyptian nationalists to bring their problem before the League of Nations has had considerable effect on the British politicians. Under different circumstances British politicians might have endeavoured to ignore such a protest, but to-day it is hardly possible to do so. When Great Britain is supposed to be vindicating the independence of Abyssinia, it is difficult for her simultaneously to put down Egypt by force. They can of course do so, but they will thereby be exposing themselves to the charge of normal hypocrisy. And just at the present moment Great Britain is exceedingly sensitive of world opinion. Mustapha Nahas Pasha, the Wafdist Leader, has made a tactied move at the right movement. The development that will follow will be not only interesting but instructive for India."

STATES WOULD FALL IN LINE

Benares Maharaja On Federal Constitution

BENARES, Jan. 21.

His Excellency Governor speaking at a State Banquet given by His Highness the Maharaja of Benares last night observed: "The Act has been passed. Discussions of immense importance and absorbing interest which preceded it had ended. It is the part of wise men to look at facts and throw their minds forward to future and consider how best these new and extensive powers can be utilised for the advancement of the country. I myself notice as Your Highness does, an increasingly practical outlook in this matter and growing realization that the new Constitution will set up quite new conditions which call for careful study and preparation in advance. The first stage will be the introduction of Provincial Constitutions but I trust that as Your Highness says States will, when the time comes, play their part fully in the great conception of Federated India.

Proposing the toast of the night His Highness trusted that States would fall in line when the time was ripe and help in the realisation of scheme of Federated India.—A. P.

Rugby.—The annual report of the road fund for the year ended March 1935 issued by the Ministry of Transport shows that net receipts from taxation of road vehicles in Great Britain during the year 1934 amounted to £31,473,000.

Glands Made Young —Vigour Renewed Without Operation

If you feel old before your time or suffer from nerve, brain and physical weakness, you will find new happiness and health in an American medical discovery which restores youthful vigour and vitality quicker than gland operations. It is a simple home treatment in tablet form, discovered by an American Doctor. Absolutely harmless and easy to take, but the newest and most powerful invigourator known to science. It acts directly on your glands, nerves, and vital organs, builds new, pure blood, and works so fast that you can see and feel new body power and vigour in 24 to 48 hours. Because of its natural action on glands and nerves, your brain power, memory and eyesight often improve amazingly.

And this amazing new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs is guaranteed. It has been tested and proved by thousands in America, and is now available at all chemists here. Get Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs from your chemist today. Put it to the test. See the big improvement in 24 hours. Take the full bottle, which lasts eight days, under the positive guarantee that it must make you full of vigour, energy and vitality, and feel 10 to 20 years younger or money back on return of empty package. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you. If your chemist is out, write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

MCONJE'S MILITARY ACADEMY

First List Of Donors

The following is the first list of donors to the Central Hindu Military Education Society and the Bhonsie Military School:—

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The total stands at Rs. 1,67,356.

HOMES FOR BEGGARS

Resolutions To Be Moved In Next Session Of Bombay Council

Provisional Agenda for the Session of the Bombay Legislative Council commencing on 17th February includes the nomination of four chairmen by the President introduction of the Budget for the year 1936-37, general discussion of the budget and demands for grants.

The gambling and cotton Ginning Bills will go through the second and third readings.

A motion stands in the name of the Finance Member for the election of representatives for Railway Advisory Committees.

A statutory motion will be moved by Mr. P. D Kulkarni suggesting amendments in the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors' Rules, 1935.

Among non-official Bills. Mr. Bakhale's shop Assistants Bill and Dr. Gilder's Parsi Trusts Bill will be moved for reference to select committee. Other bills introduced in the last session will go through their first readings. New bills to be introduced include Mr. Patil's Bill providing for conciliation Boards to relieve agricultural indebtedness and Mr. Bole's Bill to amend the Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act.

NEW RESOLUTIONS.

Among the new resolution is one by Rao Bahadur S. N. Angadi, recommending to Government to take steps to enable the local authorities to restore the cut in the salaries of the primary teachers in the service of the local authorities, by giving them adequate grants to do so.

Mr. A. K. Resaldar will move a resolution recommending to Government to appoint in each district of the Presidency a committee consisting of five members to investigate into the alleged corruption in the administration of justice and to suggest ways and means for the preservation of purity in the administration of Justice.

Nawab Shah Rookh Yar Jung Bahadur wishes Government by his resolution to license all the vendors and buyers of all kinds of pointed knives excepting pocket pen-knives used for domestic purposes by amending the Indian Arms Act, 1878, if necessary.

The same member by another resolution wants Government to take early measures to close down all the public brothels in the Bombay Presidency.

By yet another resolution the Nawab recommends to Government to amend the Bombay Municipal and Local Board Acts so as to make it obligatory on the Bombay Municipality to establish a home in Bombay, and also on all the local bodies in the Bombay Presidency to jointly found one in the headquarters of each Division, for the housing and maintenance of the aged, infirm, deformed and crippled beggars.

HITLER RUNS BERLIN INN

LONDON (By Mail)

Herr Hitler runs a cosy little inn—one of Berlin's 3,000 inns—in a back street of a Berlin suburb. But he is not the Herr Hitler whom the whole world knows. He is that Herr Hitler's half-brother, and his Christian name is Alois.

Herr Alois and I celebrated the New Year together I drinking his beer, he telling me his story in almost perfect English—writes the "Daily Express" Special Correspondent from Berlin.

Herr Alois, wearing his little black bow tie and the white coat worn by Berlin waiters, is very similar in appearance to Herr Adolf. He has even gone so far as to grow the famous Hitler moustache.

"It is rather embarrassing to be the relative of such a famous man", he said.

Herr Alois broke off to shout "My brother is the offspring of my father's third marriage, while my mother was my father's second wife".

Herr Alois then told me of his life in England, where among other things he worked as a waiter in a Jewish-owned restaurant.

I asked if the Leader ever visited him in his inn.

"No", he replied, "but we visit him in the Wilhelmstrasse"

As I rose to go, he threw up his hand in the Nazi salute, and cried, "Heil, Hitler"—which was not conceit, because it is just what everybody does in Germany when saying "Hullo" or "Good-bye."—United Press.

INDIA'S BEST DENTAL CLINIC

Dr. Venkatrao Appeals To Government To Support Nair College & Hospital

Speaking at the annual function of the Nair Hospital Dental College, recently, Dr M Venkatrao, Chairman of the Board of Management, stressed the necessity of Dental Registration in India to safeguard the interests of the profession as well as the public.

Dr. Venkatrao, in the course of his speech said:

"Before I proceed, I would like to give you a brief history of this Institution. The late Dr. A. L. Nair, endowed the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital in the year 1925. It soon became popular on account of being located in a locality where it was badly required and a separate Dental Department was started with only one dental chair at the time. The demand was great and two years after in the year 1930, it was found necessary to add one more dental chair in the department which was done. First of all in 1932-33, Dr. V. M. Desai, conceived an idea of establishing a Dental College and an experiment was made by admitting eight advanced dental students for training.

"Then according to the necessity the clinic was expanded and more dental chairs were added. In 1934, the College was re-organised. More chairs were added to the Clinic making the total number of chairs to 23.

Best In Country

"In the year 1935, the college continued progressing ahead and to-day I am glad to say that we have got a most modern and nicely-equipped dental clinic with 23 dental chairs and two well-equipped laboratories. I do not boast, but it is a fact that ours is the largest and most up-to-date dental clinic not only in this Presidency but in the whole of this vast country.

"It affords relief approximately to seven thousand patients per year and thereby renders a valuable service to the suffering public of this city. Today there are 49 students on our roll of whom 8 are lady students and an efficient teaching and honorary consulting staff of 24. Gentlemen, I would like to draw your special attention to the rapidity of the progress of this Institution.

Government Help

"Gentlemen, as you are aware some years back it was the intention of the Government to start a Dental College of this kind in this city and a heavy expenditure was also contemplated to be incurred but somehow or the other, unfortunately the scheme did not mature. It is quite sufficient to indicate that Government have realised the real necessity of such a College to impart regular training in dentistry and I take this opportunity to appeal to them to assist this existing Institution, though private, to materialise and accord their support to us instead of having the idea of a new institution on the same line and for the similar purpose at a very excessive cost.

Dental Registration

"The problem of Dental Registration confronts us vitally. It is a sheer pity, gentlemen, that in such a vast country as ours still we do not possess such a legislation and now it is high time that our Government should take up some practical steps in this direction and safeguard the interests of the profession as well as of the public.

PEOPLE'S DEMANDS REJECTED

Baroda Paper's Comment On Jubilee

(From A Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 19.

"Prajamandal Patrika", in an editorial on "Diamond Jubilee and the Subject's demands" has expressed disappointment with Maharaja's attitude in not conceding any demand of the subjects and further says the Jubilee celebration, from the viewpoint of the subjects of Baroda State, has turned out to be a clear failure.

In an address from the subjects on this happy occasion the main demands were: (1) Full responsible Government and elected majority in so-called State's Legislative Assembly, (2) To give permanent relief to the peasantry by reducing present high rates of land revenue, (3) To bestow upon Prant Panchayat a President, elected by the subjects of the districts instead of an Official as now etc. But to the disappointment of the subjects none of these demands has been granted.

ASSESSOR "SHUT OUT" FROM COURT ROOM

Will File Suit For Defamation Against Chaprasi

GUJRAT, Jan. 20.

A sensation is reported to have been created in the court of the Sessions Judge when during the trial of a murder case one of the assessors was shut out from the court room.

It is alleged that the said assessor having a fit of cough went to spit outside and while going inadvertently caused a creaking of the doors, which was taken exception to by the Judge, whereupon the Judge ordered his "chaprasi' not to permit the offending assessor to re-enter.

The assessor thereupon felt very much insulted and handed over to the "chaprasi" his resignation stating that he was paying Rs. 5,000 as land revenue and could not tolerate being humiliated by a 'chaprasi' and that he would institute a civil suit for defamation.—United Press.

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There's a reason for his peevishness . . .

DOCTORS KNOW IT AND PRESCRIBE THIS SIMPLE TREATMENT FOR THE "DIFFICULT" CHILD

DON'T scold him if he's peevish, contradictory, "difficult". There's a reason for this condition, and usually it's not hard to find.

Doctors will tell you that for healthy growth children require an adequate supply of Vitamins A and D, calcium and phosphorus — that if this supply is insufficient for their individual needs they cannot build sturdy body and bone and healthy nerves, but instead are liable to exhaust their strength, become "weakly", irritable and nervous.

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The remedy is to make up the deficiency in the best possible way — that is why Doctors have been recommending SCOTT'S Emulsion for sixty years. SCOTT'S Emulsion is made from the finest cod liver oil, rich natural source of Vitamin A, without which growth and life itself are impossible, and Vitamin D, which enables the body to use calcium to form sound bones and teeth. And to ensure the *maximum* benefit SCOTT'S Emulsion also contains the essential salts of calcium and phosphorus, making it *three times more effective than plain cod liver oil!*

A particular advantage of SCOTT'S Emulsion is that, unlike plain cod liver oil, it has a pleasant taste and is easily digested —children love it and take it readily.

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Because of its wonderful building and tonic properties SCOTT'S Emulsion is a reliable remedy for coughs, colds and all lung troubles. Taken after fevers and other debilitating illnesses it is a powerful strengthener and all-round tonic.

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MILITARY LORRIES IN FOUR ACCIDENTS

Goan Cyclist Knocked Down And Run Over

KARACHI, Jan. 19.

Yet one more traffic accident in which a military lorry was involved, took place, on Friday evening near the junction of McLeod and Napier Roads resulting in severe injuries to a Goan cyclist.

This is the fourth accident during the last eight days in the city, in which military lorries were involved.

The first was on Friday last in Chakiwara, in which a Muslim pedestrian was knocked down by a military lorry and was removed to the Civil Hospital for treatment where he succumbed to his injuries on the following day.

On the same day another military lorry knocked down a pedestrian on Bunder Road, who sustained considerable injuries and had to be removed to the Civil Hospital for treatment.

On the following day, i.e. Saturday last week, yet another military lorry collided with the car driven by Mr. Rochiram Thakurdas, a Port Trustee, on the junction of Inverarity and Victoria Roads and turned turtle while two ladies who were in the car received considerable injuries.

In the last accident, the cyclist, one Gabriel D'Souza, was proceeding towards Camp when he encountered a military lorry coming from the opposite direction which collided with him and knocked him down. Three wheels of the lorry passed over him and he was removed to the Civil Hospital in a serious condition where he is reported to be progressing. The City Police is making further inquiries into the matter.

ELECTRIFICATION OF MEDINA TOMB

Nizam Donates Rs. 50,000 From Jubilee Fund

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 21.

In a Firman published in the "Rahbar" the Nizam announces that he has sanctioned Rs. 50,000 from the Silver Jubilee Fund for electrification of the tomb of the Prophet Mahomed in Medina.

The work will be carried out by the Committee appointed by the Nizam's Government.—A. P.

WOMEN FRANCHISE UNDER INDIA ACT

Varying Provincial Practice

NEW DELHI, (By Mail)

The Conference between the Reforms Commissioner and Provincial Reforms Officials which was concluded last week came to the conclusions that some provinces should be able to hold elections in December next and others in January and none beyond February 1937. Every provincial delegate expressed confidence that he will be able to work up to the programme.

Various legislative and other rules were considered and discussions revealed a very satisfactory measure of unanimity.

Regarding women franchise provincial practice would differ but all were agreed that the rules should be so worked as not to enforce too rigidly the provisions regarding formal application for enrolment of women voters.—A. P.

Rugby.—The bicentenary of the birth of James Watt, the inventor of steam engine, is being commemorated.

Dictatorship In Sind And Orissa

(Continued from page 16)

ral-in-Council may determine.

"So much of the Government of India Act and rules made thereunder as relates to Legislative Councils shall not apply to Orissa and Sind. The Governor may, if he thinks fit, appoint one or more members of the Advisory Council to assist him in such manner as he thinks fit and there shall be paid to any person so appointed such salary and allowances as may be fixed by the Governor-General-in-Council. Any such appointment shall be terminable at the pleasure of the Governor. Provisions of Section 71 of the Government of India Act (except sub-section (4) thereof) shall apply to the whole of Orissa and Sind and regulations may be made thereunder accordingly.

NO VOTE ON BUDGET.

"The Governor shall, during the transitional period, cause of budget statement and proposals for appropriation of revenues to be laid before the Advisory Council for general discussion but no item shall be submitted to the vote of the Council and after discussion the Governor shall authenticate under appropriate heads the amount of appropriations and thereupon expenditure may be undertaken accordingly. During any period in any financial year preceding the authentication aforesaid, expenditure for that year may be undertaken in respect of such matters and within such limits as the Governor may from time to time by written order determine. the previous provision also applies to the supplementary estimates of expenditure. Subject to such instructions as the Governor-General-in-Council may issue, the Governor shall make such arrangements as he deems necessary for the control of expenditure out of the revenues of the province and part three of Devolution Rules (which relates to Finance Department) shall not apply to the province.

ASSEMBLY ELECTORAL RULES.

"The Council of State and Assembly electoral rules and regulations will continue to apply as if the two provinces had not been created until amended by a competent authority. The reason why the Vizagapatam constituency seats remain undisturbed is that half of the district remains part of Madras. As regards Ganjam as two-third goes over to Orissa, representation in the Madras Council has been reduced to one member so that the existing three members will go out and one member would be elected to the Madras Council."

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Appointment Of Assets And Liabilities

Following is the text of the Schedule relating to provisions as to the apportionment of assets and liabilities between Bombay and Sind:—

(1) Subject to provisions of this Schedule relating to certain unissued stores, all land, works, forests, buildings and contents of buildings shall remain the property of, or as the case may be, pass to the province in which they are situated.

(2) Arrears of taxes shall belong to the province in which the taxed property is situated or the taxed transactions took place.

(3) Of the outstanding Bombay Irrigation Debt incurred before the 1st of April 1921, Rs. 27,496,384 shall be the debt of Sind and the remainder shall be the debt of Bombay.

(4) Of the outstanding debt on account of the Lloyd Barrage and canals system, (a) neither province shall be responsible for the amount outstanding on account of the Nasirabad section; (b) Rs. 73,687 shall be deemed to be the outstanding irrigation debt for the purposes of Paragraph 3 and shall be dealt with thereunder and (c) the remainder of the debt shall be the debt of Sind alone.

OTHER DEBTS.

(5) The outstanding Bombay debt on account of the Bombay Development Scheme shall be the debt of Bombay alone.

(6) Subject as aforesaid, as respects the outstanding Bombay debt incurred since the end of March, 1921 on account of works classified as (1) productive irrigation works, (2) other productive works, (3) unproductive irrigation works and (4) other unproductive works (a) in so far as the requisite information is forthcoming the debt shall be allocated year by year and class by class between the two provinces according to the location of the works on which the money borrowed was spent, (b) the remainder of the debt shall be allocated year by year and class by class between the two provinces in proportion to the gross amounts spent since the end of March, 1921 on works or parts of works in the respective provinces not being works or parts of works otherwise taken into account under this and the two last preceding paragraphs, provided that for the purposes of sub-paragraph (b) of this paragraph, no account shall be taken of works or parts of works the cost of which is known to have been wholly defrayed otherwise than from borrowed money.

(7) Any sums due on or after the appointed day in respect of loans made before the appointed day from the Provincial Loans Account shall belong to the Province in which the persons from whom the sums are due were resident on the appointed day and each province shall be liable for so much of the Provincial Loan Account as is equal to the total of the capital sums repayable to that province under this paragraph.

(8) Of the Famine Relief Fund as the amount equal to 15 per cent of the difference between the gross balance of the fund and the amount due to the fund from the Provincial Loan Account shall be paid to the Sind Famine Relief Fund and the remainder shall continue in the Bombay Famine Relief Fund.

(9) So much of the Road Development Fund as together with the amount spent in Sind before the appointed day from the Fund excluding amounts spent in the financial year 1931-32 on the maintenance of roads will amount to one-quarter of the gross receipts of the fund since its institution shall belong to Sind and the remainder shall belong to Bombay.

(10) Borrowed money not expended on the appointed day together with the corresponding liability shall be divided between the two provinces in such manner as may be mutually convenient to them.

(11) Reserve funds shall be divided between the two provinces according as the purposes of the funds are purposes of the one province or the other.

(12) If and in so far as any item in suspense is ultimately found to affect any capital head referred to in the foregoing paragraphs of this schedule, it shall be dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the relevant paragraph.

(13) Any substantial quantities of unissued stores of any class shall be divided between the two provinces in proportion to the indents for stores of that class made in the three years immediately preceding the appointed day for the areas comprised in the provinces respectively.

PENSIONS PAYMENTS.

(14) (1) Subject to the adjustment mentioned in sub-paragraph (3) of this paragraph, liabilities in respect of pensions granted before the appointed day shall in the base of pensions, which immediately before the appointed day were being paid from treasuries in Sind, be liabilities of Sind and in other cases be liabilities of Bombay; (2) subject to the said adjustment liabilities in respect of pensions granted after the appointed day shall be liabilities of the province granting the pension; (3) there shall be computed in each month after the appointed day the total liability of each province (A) in respect of pensions granted before the appointed day, (B) in respect of so much of any pensions granted after the appointed day as is attributable to service before the appointed day and Sind shall pay to Bombay monthly the amount by which the total liability of Bombay for that month exceeds 85 per cent. of the total liability of both provinces for that month: (4) any question as to how much of any pension is attributable to service before the appointed day shall be determined by comparing the length of the service of the officer in question before the appointed day with the length of his service after the appointed day; (5) nothing in this paragraph shall be taken as prohibiting the payment from treasuries in the one province of pensions which are the liability of the other and if any pensions are so paid the necessary adjustments shall be made between the two provinces.

(15) (1) The benefit or burden of any assets or debts, not dealt with in the foregoing provisions of this Schedule, shall be attributed as to 85 per cent. thereof to Bombay and as to 15 per cent. thereof to Sind; (2) the provisions of the paragraph shall apply to any debt attributable to pensions or the commutation of pensions notwithstanding that that debt has been debited to the capital head of the construction of irrigation, navigation, embankment and drainage works and the provisions of this schedule relating to debts on account of works shall have effect accordingly.

RESERVED PLACES.

(16) (1) The provisions of this paragraph shall for the 25 years commencing on the appointed day have effect with respect to Government hospitals and educational institutions in Bombay (including any therapeutic institutes, Borstal institutions and reformatory schools) which before the appointed day served Sind as well as the rest of Bombay; (2) there shall be reserved for Sind either (A) the specific number of places reserved for residents in Sind immediately before the appointed day or (B) if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be equal to the average number of places filled by residents in Sind during the three years immediately preceding the appointed day; (3) the charge to be made for admittance to the places aforesaid shall be calculated on a cost basis, account being taken of the pensions which will ultimately be payable to and in respect of the staff and of debt outstanding on or incurred after the appointed day but no account being otherwise taken of capital expenditure incurred before the appointed day, provided that the charge made for admittance to the said places shall in no case exceed that made in respect of other persons resident out of Bombay; (4) if for any five consecutive years after the appointed day Sind fails to fill any of the places so reserved the right of Sind to that place shall lapse.

Devolution Rules

Following is the provision regarding Devolution Rules

(1) In the table of annual assignments for famine relief set out in paragraph 1 of Schedule IV to the Devolution Rules, for the entry "Bombay Rs. 12,00,000," there shall be substituted the following entry: "Bombay Rs. 10,75,-000" and the following entry shall be added "Sind Rs. 1,25,000."

(2) In the table of accumulated totals set out in Paragraph V of the said Schedule IV, for the entry "Bombay Rs. 75,00,000", there shall be substituted the following entry "Bombay Rs. 63,00,000" and the following entry shall be added "Sind Rs. 12,00,000".

There shall be a Revenue Commissioner for Sind, who shall discharge such functions as the Governor may with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council, from time to time, assign to him, and any provision in force immediately before the appointed day contained in or made under any enactment shall have effect accordingly.

PUBLIC SERVANTS' POSITION.

(2) Any revenue appeals pending immediately before the appointed day in relation to any matter in Sind shall be transferred to and disposed of by such persons as the Governor may with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council direct.

For the avoidance of doubt, it is hereby declared that all persons serving under the Crown immediately before the appointed day in or in connection with affairs of the presidency of Bombay, may be required to serve in or in connection with affairs of either Bombay or Sind subject, however, to any conditions for their protection prescribed by the Governor-General-in-Council either generally or in relation to any particular persons or classes of persons.

ECHO OF KARACHI FIRING

KARACHI, Jan. 20.

For conspicuous bravery which he displayed at the time of the Karachi rioting when over 20,000 enraged Muslims were entering the city to cause untold damage. His Excellency the Viceroy has conferred an Indian Police Medal on Sergeant T. M. Parmer.—United Press.

The Ahmedabad Municipality resolved on Monday night to raise a loan of rupees 25 lakhs for the suburban drainage and passed designs of two new bridges across the river estimated to cost rupees six lakhs and seventy-four thousand.

H. E. Lord Brabourne visited the R.F.I. Battery at Colaba Point the other day and witnessed some rounds being fired. H. E. is seen in the picture watching a target in the sea.

SALVAGE OPERATIONS

Slight Modification Of Govt. Plans

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

Mr. F. V. Whylie, I.C.S., the Deputy Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan has been in Delhi for some days discussing with Government of India regarding the measures for salvage operations and other work lying before the authorities in Quetta. As a result of the discussion Government have slightly modified their plans outlined in the communique of December 23, and involve no change in the policy of reconstruction of Quetta as detailed therein.

IN CHAMAN.

Reports which recently appeared in the press of severe earthquake shocks in Chaman and the consequent leaving of station by a section people are described in well informed circles as highly exaggerated.

It is pointed out there was very little public alarm in Chaman itself and the situation remains the same as before the recent tremors. Government's modified proposals for salvage operations are being published almost immediately.

INDIA WIDE EXPRESSION OF REGRET

Messages have been received by us from different places in India saying that the news of King's death was received there with grief and that as a mark of respect, schools, colleges and other institutions were closed:—

Nasik, Karachi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Bansda, Allahabad, Benares, Hyderabad (Dn.), Patna, Ahmedabad, Lucknow, Lahore, Jubbulpore, Poona, Quetta Belgaum, Surat, Agra, Baroda, Poona Sangli.

AUSSIES' MATCH ABANDONED

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

The Cricket Club of India has decided that the unfinished match between Australia and the Cricket Club will be abandoned as a draw.

The Chief Commissioner of Delhi as President of the Roshanara Club has called off the dinner, which the Club was giving to the Australian team to-night.—A. P.

Moinuddowla-"Aussies" Match Cancelled

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Jan. 21.

The Associated Press is reliably informed that the fixtures of the Australians against the Moinuddowla XI which was due to commence at Secunderabad on January 24 was cancelled owing to the death of the king.—A. P.

Nizam's Condolence

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 22

His Exalted Highness the Nizam and Prince Moazam Jah and the Executive Councillors paid visit to the British Resident for condoling and expressing grief at the demise of His Majesty King George V at 10-30 this morning.

The British Resident, Mr. MacKenzie accompanied by the staff paid the return visit at the Choumahalla Palace.

COUNTRY BOAT ABANDONED

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 20.

News has been received here that a country boat was drowned near Okha Port the boat "Premsagar" was going with passengers from Okha to Karachi. It is learnt that at about fifty miles distance the weather became very stormy and the passengers alighted in a small boat and left "Premsagar" in the sea.

Stranded, they lived for about three days when steamer Lady Denson Pendor going from Bombay to Karachi rescued them all.

PRESS TRIBUTES

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 21.

The nation's grief was strikingly manifested in the morning papers which heavily blackbordered feature, the life and reign of the beloved King and publish many pictures, illustrating the memorable incidents of His Majesty's life and solemnly pay tribute to the fortitude of the Queen and members of the Rayal Family in the hour of their sorrow.

The "Times" referring to the King's expert knowledge to Empire says, "For him, as it will be for the new King, his wide realm was not the map but the living thing in the three dimensions seen and studied and to his heir as to him every part of his Dominions will offer more than constitutional courtesies—vivid flesh and blood loyalty. The reign of great deeds, sufferings, perils and great splendour, is ended and the name King George V is added to the illustrious roll of those who have loved and lived for their country".

The "Daily Telegraph" says, "Millions of men, women and children within the Empire who heard the King's voice each Christmas or during the Jubilee felt that they knew him more intimately than any head of a great State has been known before. Their affection will not pass with the King's passing. If ever a man work of mind and heart it was the country the united service of the work to mind and heart it was the great man whom we mourn today."

Pope 'Deeply Distressed'

VATICAN CITY, Jan. 21.

Pope Pius XI has sent a message to King Edward saying that he is deeply distressed by the death of King George.

The Pope says that he hastens to offer his heartfelt sympathy and assurance and prayers, "especially that God may console you, Her Majesty the Queen, the Royal Family and the entire nation in the loss they have suffered."—Indian Allied News.

KING'S SOLICITUDE FOR SIKHS

LAHORE, Jan 21.

Sardar Ujjal Singh Round Tabler said King George V will go down in history as one of the great kings who strove hard for maintaining peace of the world. His every utterance exhibited great sympathy for his Indian subjects and his speech at the opening of the R. T. C. gave indication of the fact that he was most anxious to promote responsible government in India. When I had the honour and privilege of a talk with him on the occasion of the R. T. C. his first question was about the welfare of the Sikhs whom he described as "My Soldier Community". I was struck by the knowledge he had about the Akali movement. His death will long be remembered by his subjects all over the British Empire.

HOW HE WILL BE REMEMBERED

He was one of the most popular Kings of England, remarked Sirdar Mangal Singh M. L. A. He added that in India his reign will be remembered by the announcement of the abolition of Bengal separation and the announcement in 1917 that the goal of the British Government in India was gradual realisation of responsible Government in India as an integral part of the British Empire.—A. P.

King Thibaw's Sister Dead

RANGOON, January 20.

The death has occurred of Princess Kyaukyi Htaik Khaungtin (76), daughter of the late King Mindon and Queen Seyma of Upper Burma at her Rangoon residence. Mindon was predecessor and father of the last Burmese King Thibaw, during whose rule Upper Burma was annexed and along with other members of the royal family the late Princess was brought to Rangoon. She was born in Mandalay.—A.P.

C. P. PEASANTS ORGANISE

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 20.

In order to have an organisation of the agriculturist in the district a meeting under the auspices of the members of the newly started Mahakoshal Krishak Sangh (Peasants' association) was held at Satdhara, during a local fair and attended mainly by the agriculturists hailing from the neighbouring villages in the Sihora, Jubbulpore, Katni and Jubbulpore tehsil, Dr. George De Silva presiding.—United Press.

Dr. Sir Hari Singh Gour assumed charge of the office of the Vice-Chancellor of Nagpur on Wednesday last.

Central Govt. Orders Mourning

(Continued From Page 16.)

by the previous speakers.

"In his Majesty the King-Emperor," said Mr. Shingne, "we have indeed lost an ideal and constitutional monarch. His Majesty was also an individual who commanded the greatest international respect and regard and the sad event of His Majesty's death had indeed caused universal grief and expression of sorrow

BOMBAY'S MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE

The following telegram was sent by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay to the Secretary of State for India, on January 21:—

The Government and people of the Bombay Presidency have learned with the deepest sorrow of the death of His Majesty the King-Emperor and on their behalf I request you to convey to His Majesty their heartfelt sympathy and the expression of their great sense of loss in the passing of a Sovereign who had won the love and admiration of the whole world and who is remembered by many and regarded with affection by all the people of the Presidency.

Police Court Observes Two Minutes Silence

BOMBAY Wednesday.

Two minutes silence was observed by the members of the Police Court Bar, when the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur took his seat in Court to-day. All stood up with heads bent for 2 minutes out of respect for the late King George V.

Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur made a touching reference to the loss sustained by the whole Empire by the death of His Majesty and paid a tribute to the new monarch King Edward VIII.

JUMA MUSJID SENDS CONDOLENCE MESSAGE

Out of respect to the memory of His Majesty the King Emperor the Juma Musjid Office and the Schools attached to the Juma Musjid were closed yesterday and the following telegram was sent to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay on behalf of the Directors of the Juma Musjid of Bombay:—

The Directors of Juma Musjid of Bombay wish to express their profound sorrow at the death of their beloved King Emperor and they request Your Excellency to convey their respectful condolence to Her Majesty the Queen mother and the Royal family.

More Messages Of Condolence

The following have sent their condolence by telegrams to the Private Secretary of the Viceroy to be conveyed to the Dowager Empress and to the Royal family.

The Bombay Shroff Association.
The Bombay Bullion Exchange.
The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.
Calcutta Marwari Association.
Bombay Humanitarian League.
Khoja Shia Ashanasari Jamat Bombay.
Messrs. P. Baloo and Kajolkes, Harijan Leaders.
Khoja Council, Karachi.
Indian Merchants' Chamber, Calcutta.
Silk Merchants' Association.
Bombay Kharek Bazar and Mewa Merchants' Association.
Marwari Chamber, Bombay.
Bombay Muslim Society.
Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
Tailors' Union.
Young Men's Zoroastrian Union, Bombay.
Ismail College, Andheri.
Bombay Grain Dealers' Association.
Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association.
Bombay Cotton Merchants and Muccadaams Association.
The Goan Community of Bombay.
Bombay Grains and Seeds Association Ltd.
National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma, Bombay.
Seeds Traders' Association, Bombay.

Parsees' Condolences

The following telegram was sent by the Trustees of the Parsee Panchayat, Bombay, to the Secretary of State for India expressing their sorrow at the demise of His Majesty King George.

"The Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat of Bombay beg to express their heartfelt sorrow at the sad demise of His Majesty King George and request you to kindly convey their sincere condolences to the Royal Family in their sad bereavement."

On the invitation of His Highness the Nawab of Rampur the All-India Muslim Educational Conference will hold its annual sessions at Rampur on February 21, 22 and 23rd 1936 under the presidency of His Highness the Aga Khan.

Fascist Consul-General's Tribute

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Interviewed by the Associated Press in connection with the de of the King Emperor the Consul-General for Italy said: "The Fascist Italy which does not forget the friendship tested by century-old vicissitudes and by tragic brotherhood of arms joins with profound mourning of the British people, whilst her arms and flags bow down reverently before the remains of one who left the scene of earthly life for entering circumfused with glory into that of history. Le Roi Est Mort Vive Le Roi."—A. P.

Calcutta Americans' Condolence

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

On behalf of the administration and the American community in India the local American Consulate has sent messages of condolence to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bengal.—A. P.

Assembly Department Closes

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21.

The Assembly Department was closed to-day under orders of the President, Sir Abdur Rahim.

Other departments of the Government of India Secretariat remained open, as the Government of India are awaiting the Secretary of State's instructions regarding the dates to be fixed for the proclamation parade and also funeral service. On these two days all Government offices will be closed.

It will be recalled that when King Edward VII died the proclamation was held on the sixth day after death and the funeral service after a fortnight.—A. P.

CENTRAL GOVT. ORDERS MOURNING

The following Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary is published to-day:—

The following Gazette Extraordinary from the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 21st January 1936, is republished:—

"The Governor-General-in-Council announces with the deepest regret the demise of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V. King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the, Seas, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India. The Governor-General-in-Council hereby directs that the officers of His Majesty's Civil, Naval, Military and Air Force Services do put themselves into mourning until further orders.

"The Governor-General-in-Council requests that a similar mark of respect may on this most melancholy occasion be observed by all other classes of British subjects in India. The flag on all ships and at all Forts and stations will be hoisted half mast high until further orders and, 70 minute guns will be fired at each of the principal Garrisons and Stations."

Profound Grief Of Bombay Judiciary

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The judges and members of the Bar assembled this morning to express their sense of sorrow at the death of the late King-Emperor.

"I should like," said the Chief Justice, "on behalf of all the judges to give expression to our profound grief at the death of the King-Emperor the only sovereign who upto now has visited India after his accession to the throne.

"It is not, I think, desirable for judges in public to express any view which is not directly concerned with the administration of the law. In constitutional theory the King never dies, and the administration of justice proceeds without a break notwithstanding any change in the occupation of the Throne. I content myself, therefore, by expressing our great sorrow at the passing away of King George V. on behalf of the Bar and of the attorneys of the High Court.

Mr. Kemp, the Advocate-General, associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the Chief Justice. In his late Majesty, he said, was personified all that is best and noblest in monarchy. Throughout his long reign, a reign full of cares and anxieties such as fall to few men, his first and indeed his every thought had been for his people. The realisation of this brings with it a deep sense of personal loss.

Mr. Shingne, the Government Pleader, speaking on behalf of the Appellate Side Bar, associated himself with what had been said

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

S S Gurna, Capt. R R Marsh, Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, M M & Co.
S S Goalpara, Capt. J Mackenzie, Rangoon via Colombo and Badagra, M M & Co.
S S Golconda, Capt. S C Brown, Bassein, via Rangoon and Cochin, M M & Co.
S S Nowshera, Capt. F H Brewer, Calcutta, M M & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

S S Rizwani Capt. J E Leck, Jeddah via Karachi, Turner Morrison & Co.
S S Bandra, Capt. S J Howe, Basra via Verawal, M M & Co.
S S Genoa Maru, Capt. K Kurata, Karachi via Bedi Port, N Y Kaisha.
S S Liebenfels, Capt. J Noltmeger, Marmagoa via Cochin, Lionel Edwards Ltd.
S S Clan Keith, Capt. G Dunn, Bhavnagar via Alleppey, James Finlay & Co.
S S Karanja, Capt. J. Hannaford, Durban via Marmagoa, M M & Co.
S S Kormiko, Capt. F P Blair, Singapore, F F Campbell & Co.

The following steamers entered for Loading.

S S Goalpara for Burmah Ports via Coast Ports.
S S Pres. Wilson for American Ports via Suez.
S S Gurna for Karachi Ports via Bhavnagar.
S S Rawalpindi for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Jan. 22.

3 Greihead, 2602 Hull, 26-1 Ralli Bros.
4 Liebenfels, 3852, Cochin, 23-1 L Edwards Ltd.
5 Freienfels 4589, Antwerp, N F, L Edwards, Ltd.
6 City of Canterbury, 5290, Karachi, 23-1 J Finlay & Co.
8 Alipore, 3241, Kobe, 25-1, M. M. and Co.
9 Meliskerk, 3745, Australia, 24-1 L Edwards Ltd.
12 City of Pittsburg, 4719, Colombo, 23-1 F F Campbell & Co.
14 Taijin Maru, 3654 Japan, 26-1, O S Kaisha.
15 Karanja, 4646, Durban, 22-1. M. M. and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Genoa Maru, 4894 Bedi Bunder, 22-1 N Y Kaisha.
4 Varela, 1926, Busrah 23-1 M M & Co.
5 Lalita 283, Malabar Coast, 23-1 Malabar Steamship Co.
6 Skuld, 649, Bangkok, 24-1, F. F. Campbell and Co.
8 Kofuhu Maru, 4280, Japan, 28-1, O. S. Kaisha.
9 Coalpara, 3216, NF, NF, M M & Co.
12|13 Gurna, 3228, Karachi, 23-1, M M & Co.
15 Victoria Marie, 682, M'Coast, 22-1, Merchant S N Co.
16 Oostcappelle, 348, M'Coast, 30-1, Merchant S N Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

C|R Koromiko, 1451, Singapore, 21-1 F F Campbell & Co.
B Golconda, 3203, NF NF, M M & Co.
D|E Birk 2178, Tuticorin, 25-1, Scindia S N Co.
G Haideri, 912, Karachi, 25-1 S Hassam & Co.
H Cambay Star 320, N F, N F, National Steamship Co.
K Khosrou, 2471, NF, NF, T Morrison & Co.
P Irrawadi, 634, M'Coast, NF, B S N. Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Dalgoma 24-1, M M and Co.
Somali 30-1, M M and Co.
Rawalpindi 23-1, P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 30-1, P & O S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Urbino, 30-1, K. Nixon and Co.
City of Auckland, 30-1, Killick Nixon & Co.

FROM GERMANY.

Rauenfels 24-1. Lionel Edward

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Shanghai, 3-2 F F Campbell & Co.
Pres: Monroe, 6-2, F F Campbell & Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA

Comorin 1-2 P & O S N Co. Ltd.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN.

Choko Maru 23-1, O S Kaisha.
China Maru 28-1 O S Kaisha

FROM BASRAH.

Bamora 23-1, M M and Co.
Vasna 25-1, M M and Co.
Kidderpore 26-1, P & O S N Co.
Bankura, 31-1, M M & Co.
Varsova, 1-2, M M & Co..

FROM HULL.

Serbino, 5-2, J Finlay & Co.

FROM GENOA.

Conte Verde, 3-2, L T Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Rinda 23-1, Lionel Edward Ltd.

FROM AFRICA

Takliwa 25-1 M M & Co.
Silveroak, 25-1, V Bros.

FROM MOULMEIN & RANGOON.

Chinkoa, 3-2, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON.

Carthage 25-1, P & O S N Coy.
Durenda, 29-1. M. M and Co.
Comorin, 1-2 P & O. S. N. Co.
Rajputana, 8-2 P & O S N Co.
Behar, 4-2 M M & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia 30-1-36 Graham's T. Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Victoria, 6-2, L T Co.

FOR HULL.

Greihead 26-1 Ralli Bros.

FOR GERMANY.

Frienfels, N. F., Lionel Edward.
Rotenfels 26-1, Lionel Edward.

FOR NEW YORK

City of Pittsburg 24-1 F F Campbell & Co.
Silverlarch 26-1, Volkart Bros.
Silveroak, 3-2, V Bros.
City of Shanghai, 6-2, F F Campbell & Co.
Pres: Monroe 7-2, F F Campbell & Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN.

Rawalpindi 24-1, P & O S N Co.
Somali, 1-2 P & O S N Co.
Taijin Maru 24-1. O S Kaisha.
Genoa Maru, 7-2, N Y Kaisha.
Kofuku Maru 28-1, O S Kaisha.
Choko Maru 7-2, O S Kaisha.
Tango Maru 11-2, N Y Kaisha.
Victoria Maru 13-2, O S Kaisha.
China Maru 15-2, O S Kaisha.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

Mooltan, 30-1 P & O S N Co.

FOR BUSRAH.

Varela 23-1, M. M and Co.
Bamora 29-1, M M and Co.
Vasna 30-1, M M and Co.
Bankura, 5-2, M M & Co.
Varsova, 6-2 M M & Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Skuld, 24-1, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR TUTICORIN

Birk 25-1 Scindia S N Co.

FOR JEDDAH

Khosrou, 28-1, Turner Morrison & Co.

FOR AFRICAN PORTS.

Takliwa 5-2 M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Wartenfels 17-1-36
S S Clan Keith 20-1-36
S S Toyama Maru (boats American cotton) 20-1-36
S S Bandra 20-1-36
S S Varela 20-1-36
S S Rajput 20-1-36
S S Nizam 20-1-36
S S Lalita 20-1-36
S S Birk 20-1-36
S S Irrawadi 20-1-36
S S Parvati 20-1-36
S S Netravati 20-1-36
S S Alipore 18-1-36
S S City of Canterbury 18-1-36
S S Bhutan 20-1-36
S S Himalaya 20-1-36
S S Strathaird (boats) 20-1-36
S S Liebenfels 21-1-36
S S Genoa Maru 22-1-36
S S Koromiko 22-1-36

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

S S Durenda for London.—100 bales wool, C Lister & Co.; 3200 bags gr. oil cake, K Devchand & Co.; 2716 bags linseed oil cake, Ralli Bros.; 78 bags almond, H M S Shoostry; 35 bags almond, M J Mawla & Sons; 670 bags gr. nut kernals, M Bhuta & Co.; 135 cks. Ind. condiments, Poonjiaji & Co.; 14 bales kid skins, Cox & Kings, Agents; 372 bags gr. kernals, S M Rajgar & Co.; 1750 bags gr. oil cake, K Prasad & Co.; 134 bags gr. kernals, K M Nathoo; 20 bags bees wax, B Jaffer & Co.; 2450 bags linseed oil cake, L Dreyfus & Co.; 1490 bags gr. oil cake, L Dreyfus & Co.; 125 drums castor oil, S Oil Mills; 1300 bags linseed oil cake, S Oil Mills; 125 bales hemp, K J Kapadia & Co.; 1400 bags gr. oil cake, A Omerbhoy; 130 bags turmerie, S M Rajgar & Co.

For Middlesborough.—2000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay & Co.; 220 bales cotton Japan Cotton Tr. Co.

For Haure.—63 bales cotton, Ralli Bros. Ltd.; 124 bags mustard seed, V Bros.; 220 bales cotton S General Tr. Co.; 220 bales cotton S R Tulshan & Co.; 110 bales cotton, V Ladha & Co.; 330 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Tr. Co.; 550 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.

For Dunkirk.—990 bales cotton H Nensey & Co.; 165 bales cotton Patel Cotton Co.; 1145 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co.; 494 bales cotton, G K Kaisha.

S S City of Canterbury for Liverpool.—50 bales cotton, V Bros.; 50 bales cotton T waste, V A Sane & Co.; 15 bales cotton fly, V A Sane & Co.; 25 bales cotton V P Maskai.

For Dunkirk.—345 bales cotton Bombay Co. Ltd.; 55 bales cotton V Bros.

For Glasgow.—60 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhoy.

For Antwerp.—110 bales cotton B Mawji & Co.; 110 bales cotton, V Bros.

S S Grelhead for Hull.—6345 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.

S S Frienfels for Hamburg.—110 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 28 bales hemp, T Dawoodbhai; 55 bales cotton waste, M Chandulal & Co.

For Gdynia.—220 bales cotton, A Podar & Co.

For Antwerp.—100 bales cotton waste (oily) T Laxmidas & Co.; 28 bales cotton waste, T Laxmidas & Co.; 100 bales hemp, S Permanand; 50 bales cotton fly, V P Maskai; 165 bales cotton, V Ladha & Co.; 500 bales cotton G K Kaisha; 220 bales cotton, O Sulaiman & Co.; 110 bales cotton A Podar & Co.

For Rotterdam.—140 bags niger seed, A Virji & Co.

For Gothenburg.—30 bales cotton waste, T Laxmidas & Co.

For Helsengburg.—30 bales cotton rags, M Narottamdas & Co.

From Oslo.—1697 bags gr. oil cake, S Oil Mills Ltd.

For Oporto.—55 bales hemp, S Permanand & Co.

For New Orleans.—90 bales jute rags, B Harakchand.

For Alecante.—300 bales cotton, V Ladha & Co.

S S Alipore for Kobe.—200 bls. cotton, N Fatehally & Co.; 4000 bales cotton, A Podar & Co.; 200 bales cotton, P Madhavni & Co.; 300 bales cotton Breul & Co.; 400 bales cotton Ralli Bros.; 50 bales cotton Japan Cotton Tr. Co.; 100 bales cotton Cotton Agents, Ltd.

For Osaka.—400 bales cotton, Breul & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co.

For Nagasaki.—500 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Taijin Maru for Kobe.—153 bales cotton B Harakchand & Co.; 400 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka.—600 bales cotton, N Nagsee & Co.; 300 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co.; 300 bales cotton G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi.—250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Hafuku Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Tr. Co.; 200 bales cotton Lalji Rawji; 200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 300 bales cotton B Kanji & Co.

For Osaka.—800 bales cotton Japan Cotton Tr. Co.

S S Pres: Wilson for New York.—100 bales cotton waste, L O Vora; 200 bags c. seed, D Abraham & Sons; 241 bags flea seed, D Abraham & Sons; 804 bags gum N Mulji & Co.; 334 bags gum B Jaffer & Co.; 250 bales cotton clean P D Vora.

For Marseilles.—140 bdls. henna leaves, Gandhi & Co.; 125 bdls. cotton fly, L O Vora; 200 bdls. Soap stone creede, D Abraham & Sons; 4480 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.; 2545 bags ground nuts, Cotton Agents Ltd.; 680 bags groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo; 50 bales gum B Jaffer & Co.; 110 bales cotton T Laxmidas & Co.; 220 bales cotton A H Diab.

For Boston.—50 bales cotton waste clean, M Chandulal & Co.

For Beyrouth.—20 bales cotton twist, M A Al. Abdul Razzak.

For Piracus.—67 bags groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo.

For Salonica.—155 bags gr: kernas, S M Rajgar & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

S S Clan Keith, Agents, James Finlay & Co., from Liverpool.—225 cases cotton; 69 cases cotton yarn, 100 bdls. block steel; 1598 box tin plates; 146 keg paint; 10 cks. earth colour; 1129 ns. hard spelter plates; 250 cases mach. and parts thereof; 95 cases steel keys; 236 nos. steel angles; 487 bdls. steel bars; 1034 box M S Hoops; 60 bags sulphate of ammonia; 1757 bdls. M S sheet; 1728 bdls. M S circles; 2645 bdls. G C sheet; 250 drums lub. oil; 250 bdls. G P sheet; 1000 bags china clay; 202 cks. china clay; 52 bales paper; 100 pieces C I cisterns; 173 No. S Tyres; 146 pkgs. iron angles; 100 kegs. hy. of soda; 100 drums pitch; 100 bags fine salt; 80 drums sodium sulphide; 104 drums chlorite of soda; 32 bdls. soap; 40 bdls. ficor covering; 300 pieces cement pipe; 281 tins quaker oats; 60 kegs minerate of ammonia; 1000 bags soda ash; 20 cks. shot guns and cartridges.

From Glasgow.—15 cases cotton 50 bales paper; 67 cases steel locks and nails; 136 pkgs. whisky; 55 cases ale; 40 drums dis. fluid; 10 drums bichromate of soda; 160 cases beer; 25 bales bags; 11 bdls. S squares; 16 cases acid; 22 drums sperim oil; 773 Nos. black tubes; 1100 bdls. G C sheet.

INDECISIVE MOVEMENT

Realising In Oils

New York, Jan 17

"With considerable disappointment over the failure of the Supreme Court to rule on the constitutionality of the T. V. A. the market moved narrowly. Foods, Rails and Utilities were well supported. Oils encountered realising after strengthening in sympathy with that commodity. Substantially higher Car-Loadings and Electric output were offset by the somewhat obscure outlook for Steel and Auto-Industries. The apparent agreement on the Baby Bond method for financing the Soldiers' Bonus tended to keep inflationary spirits alive. Buying in the latter part of the week was centred on low-priced industrials and utilities. However the absence of an impressive leadership was disconcerting and continued indecisive movements are expected pending developments in Washington."—Reuter.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	655	106,855
Central India	832	80,507
Barsi and Nagar	1,875	63,703
Hyderabad-Gaorani	824	11,240
Berar	2,142	89,313
Central Provinces	893	29,219
Total Oomras	7,221	380,837
Dholera	76	25,124
N.-W. Provinces	175	48,053
Rajputana	56	30,918
Sind-Punjab	4,689	215,284
Broach	...	3,189
Coompta and Dharwar	206	10,313
Westerns Northerns	90	15,434
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	7,772
Persian	...	8
American	...	13,108
Egyptian and African	1,230	95,360
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	460
Total	13,923	845,899

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 16th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

	20-1-36	This year.
Europe	3,605	132,332
Japan and China	10,550	344,383
Coast Ports	...	10,960
Up-country by Rail	...	81,404
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	8,294
Total	14,155	577,373

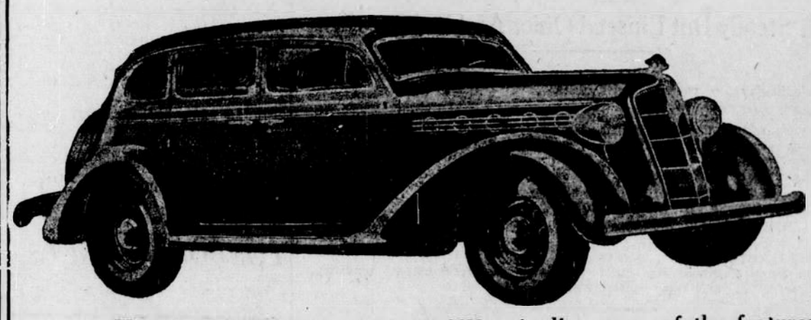
SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

	Rs. a. p.
GROUNDNUT FEB.—	
Opening	7 14 9
Highest	7 15 6
Lowest	7 13 10½
Closing	7 15 1½
GROUNDNUT MAY.—	
Opening	41 0 0
Highest	41 2 0
Lowest	40 10 6
Closing	41 1 0
CASTORSEED MAY.—	
Opening	7 1 0
Highest	7 1 0
Lowest	6 15 4½
Closing	7 0 9
COTTONSEED JAN.—	
Opening	3 1 0
Highest	3 1 0
Lowest	3 1 0
Closing	3 1 0
COTTONSEED MAY.—	
Opening	21 5 0
Highest	21 7 0
Lowest	21 3 0
Closing	21 6 6

A Good Opportunity
At Bargain Prices.

CHRYSLER-
Plymouth Six



The CHRYSLER-PLYMOUTH SIX embodies many of the features found in cars that are expensive—the result of brilliant Chrysler Engineering. LUXURY and COMFORT are combined with FUEL ECONOMY and an ALL-STEEL BODY makes it a very desirable car. There are several Models available which we are now offering at bargain prices.

MODELS AVAILABLE

5 Seater Sedans, Leather Upholstery, Six Steel Spoke Wheels on fenders and all complete.
5 Seater Sedans, Leather Upholstery, Five Steel Spoke Wheels on fender.
5 Seater Sedans, Cloth Upholstery, Five Steel Spoke Wheels on fender.
5 Seater Touring Sedans with Built-in Trunk, Leather Upholstery, spare wheel inside the Trunk.
7 Seater Sedan, Leather Upholstery, Six Steel Spoke Wheels on fenders and all complete.

Prices & Particulars from
SOLE AGENTS:
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD.,
Telegrams: "CYCLOSTERS" 534, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 7. Branches: LAHORE, AHMEDABAD & SECUNDERABAD. Telephone: 40585.

YARN MARKET DULL

Better Enquiry For English Yarn

Bombay, Jan 22

The yarn market has continued to remain very dull and depressed throughout the whole past week as a result of further decline in cotton and although prices were nominally unchanged, the undertone has been distinctly easy. Reports from the consuming centres are very discouraging and what little demand is there, has been met by the upcountry Mills at prices which are much lower compared with the prices quoted by the local Mills. It is very surprising that although the present is the best season for large sales of yarns, demand from the consuming centres continues to remain very limited and it is believed that the capacity of the buyers has considerably reduced on account of the various factors. The recent sharp decline in silver has also aggravated the situation. On the whole, the feeling remains yet easy and a further decline in prices will be inevitable in the next few days.

ENGLISH YARNS

Enquiries for this class of yarns have now increased but the prices quoted by the Manchester Spinners are much higher to admit of any business. In two-fold yarns, particularly in 2/100s, some business is possible provided the Manchester Spinners come down to a reasonable level as a result of the recent sharp decline in cotton.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

The continued sharp decline in Sampin during the last few days, is the clear indication that the stocks of cotton yarns in Japan have been steadily increasing and there is no sufficient demand from the consuming centres and exports from Japan are also seriously affected. It is no wonder therefore that the prices have declined to some extent during the last few days, but the decline has been considerably less in proportion to the decline in Sampin. In the local market, dealers have been feeling very nervous and have been clearing off their stocks at much lower prices compared with the prices quoted by the Japanese and Shanghai Makers. No forward business of importance in Japanese and Shanghai Yarns, has therefore been possible during the week. As regards mercerised yarns, speculative turnover during the week has been very restricted on account of the continued heavy losses incurred by the local speculators. In single yarns, prices continue to remain very irregular and forward business is therefore much restricted. Exchange has remained steady during the whole week

ART SILK YARNS

There has been no change in prices of Italrayon Yarns during the past week. Enquiries for their dulstred yarns have increased particularly for 150 Denier 2nd and 3rd qualities both from the Mills as well as from handloom weavers but in the absence of stocks, sales have not been possible. There has been some business done in Japanese delustred yarns but the quantity is very restricted. In case of lustred yarns, however, there have been absolutely no sales reported for Italian qualities owing to considerable difference in prices between Japanese and Italian yarns. Increased enquiries have been in evidence from the consuming districts for Japanese qualities on account of very low and attractive prices and also due to the limited arrivals from Japan. Forward quotations from the Japanese Spinners are now steady and some of them have been quoting shipments for March/April. In the circumstances, any further sharp decline in Japanese prices does not seem to be now probable although dealers feel very much afraid of further decline at any moment on account of heavy production in Japan. The future tendency therefore is rather irregular and uncertain.

Local Mills have been showing anxiety to make sales of their yarns at somewhat lower limits as a result of further decline in cotton prices but buyers have been very difficult to find at anything like reasonable prices. No sales of Bombay Yarns have therefore been possible during the week. It is further reported that the Southern India Mills have been lowering their prices of yarns and have been capturing business round about their districts and as a result of which, demand for Bombay Yarns has considerably fallen off. Sales of cloth produced by hand loom weavers are yet limited but it is hoped that as the marriage season has been drawing nearer, improved sales will be possible in the next few days. The future outlook is still not hopeful although much further decline from the present level does not seem to be possible at the moment.

WALL-STREET MARKETS

New York, Jan 21

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Electric Bond Common	17
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	69
Columbia Gas 6 per cent Pfd A	96
American Tel and Tel	158
Western Union Telg	73
New York Central	28 3/4
Erie R R	12
Union Pacific R R	119
Great North Pfd	33
United States Steel	46 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	46
Anaconda Copper Mining	28
Ford Motors of Canada A	24
General Motor	54
Kelvinators	18
Socony	15 1/2
Chase Bank	40
National City Bank	36 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	450

Market dull and somewhat lower.
Total business: 1 1/2 million

12 ANNAS FOR 5
VALET BLADE
V.O.1.

CENTRAL INDIA GETS RAIN

POONA, January 22.

The Western disturbance caused local rain or snow in Kashmir with a few light showers in East and North Punjab and West United Provinces and passing away eastwards through Western Himalayas. A few falls of rain are also reported in West Central India and West Central Provinces. The chief amounts of rainfall are: Khandwa one inch, and Sonamarg half an inch

Forecast:—A few light showers will recur in Kashmir.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 22-1-1936

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.032 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 72.3 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 70.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 80.5 degrees 2.2 (below normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 68.7 degrees 2.2 (above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NE
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 2 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 153 miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 22-1-36

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 76.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.15 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.96 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

ONE WAY ONLY
TO END
ASTHMA
IN 10 MINUTES

HAY FEVER · BRONCHIAL ASTHMA
BRONCHITIS · CHRONIC COUGHS

There is ONE and only ONE remedy for Asthma and Hay Fever. There is only ONE such remedy approved by the Highest Medical Authority. There is only ONE remedy that will break up an attack in 10 MINUTES. That remedy is "Ephazone." In 10 MINUTES "Ephazone" restores to normal condition a gasping, choking patient, fighting for breath, twisting and turning in agony, watering from the eyes and nose. In 10 MINUTES "Ephazone" restores easy, natural breathing; ends that watering from the eyes and nose and delivers a tortured mind and body from the terrible grip of Asthma and Hay Fever. "Ephazone" and "Ephazone" only can accomplish this modern miracle. No remedy is so safe, so swift or so sure as "Ephazone." No remedy but "Ephazone" offers the Asthma and Hay Fever sufferer a sound night's rest.

Life-Long Asthma Ended in 5 Minutes

"I must say that 'Ephazone' Tablets are the most wonderful things I have ever taken for Asthma. I have had it all my life-time (age 48) and have tried everything. I took one as directed and felt better in 5 minutes. I might say at the time I had a cold and most awful cough which 3 tablets quite put away."—H.L.

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Insist on "EPHAZONE." Each carton is sealed with Red Seal bearing Trade Mark as illustrated above. "Ephazone" is sold at Rs. 2, Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. For trial size send As. 8 in stamps to Messrs. J. L. MORRISON SON & JONES (India), Ltd., Standard Building, Hornby Road, P. O. Box 258, Bombay.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 3 POINTS UP

Good Spot Demand And Less Hedging Pressure

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER FIRM

Wheat Steady But Linseed Quiet And Rubber Firm

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

On Wednesday crossrates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY.

New York cotton displayed steadier tendency on good spot demand and less hedging pressure on expectations of improving textiles and steady Egyptian advices.

GOLD EASY AND SILVER FIRM.

London gold was easy but silver was firm.

WHEAT STEADY AND LINSEED QUIET.

Wheat was steady but linseed was quiet. Jute was easy but rubber was firm.

SECURITIES ACTIVE.

London Stock Exchange was quiet but later displayed better tendency. Giltedged securities displayed considerable activity.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936.)

New York, Jan. 22.

Previous closing	11.39
To-day's opening	11.44
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	11.42
Difference	+.03

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936.)

Liverpool, Jan. 22

Previous closing	5.94
To-day's opening	5.95
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.98
Difference	+.47

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs 205

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 22.

Cotton displayed considerable steadiness to-day on good spot demand and less hedging pressure with expectations of improving textiles and steady Egyptian advices. Contrary to expectations trading in March commenced at 11.44 i.e. 5 points higher than the previous closing. Prices however showed a downward tendency with a fall of 1 point but better Liverpool advices maintained the opening prices.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.42 with a rise of 3 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 22.

The following were the opening changes:—

March (11.36/11.36) 11.43/11.44
May (11.05/11.05) 11.14/11.14
July (10.70/10.70) 10.78/10.78

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January 5.98
American March 5.96
Egyptian January 9.70
Egyptian March 9.21

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 205 and Rs. 205-8 at night. The rate at 10-40 p.m. was Rs. 205-8 with New York futures about 5 points up at that time.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 48/10 and Rs. 48/8 and rose to Rs. 49/10 and Rs. 49/8 on better London advices but later declined and closed at Rs. 49/3 and 49/1.

Gold opened at Rs. 34/11/3 and 34/11/3 and closed at Rs. 34/10 and Rs. 34/9/3

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Jan. 22.

Previous closing	4.94 7/8
To-day's opening	4.95 1/8
To-day's closing	4.95 3/4

I. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 22.

Previous closing	4.91 13/16
To-day's opening	4.94 7/8
To-day's closing	4.96 1/8
Difference	+.01 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 22.

Previous closing	74.97
To-day's opening	75.33
To-day's closing	75.01
Difference	+.04

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 22.

London exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar at 4.94 7/8 and then declined to 4.94 11/16. The decline was not materialised and on some buying activity the rate gradually rose to 4.95 3/8.

The sterling dollar crossrate closed at 4.96 1/8

Franc opened at 75.03 and declined to 75.01 after remaining for some time at this level the rate rose on good support to 75.04 but soon declined to 75.01.

The sterling franc crossrate closed at 75.01

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 22.

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot,	19 3/16d.	19 13/16d.
Forward	unquoted	unquoted

The market was rather uncertain.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 22.

Gold per ounce (£7-0-10 1/2) £7-0-9 1/2

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 22.

3 months (9/16 to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent
6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 22. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay	(5.66 3/8) 5.66 7/8
New York on Bombay	(37.50) 37.45
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 7/8) 0.92 7/8
London on Milan	(61.84) 61.87
London on Shanghai	(1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 79 1/2 and May 76 1/2 and July 76 5/8. Prices were lower in sympathy with overseas advices but later advanced on reports of floods in France and improved continental enquiry.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 22.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 1.00 3/8. Prices advanced on commission house buying and trade calling.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association).

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Rates at 9-0 p.m.	7 8 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 8 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 8 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 8 0

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 22.

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows.

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The following cable information was received from London to-night:

"India bought. Short supplies. Buyers satisfied. Market rather uncertain."

METALS.

Tin (£209 1/2 buyers £210 sellers. Easy) £207 buyers £207 1/2 sellers Easy.

Lead (£11 7/8 buyers No sellers. Firm) £15 1/16 buyers. No sellers. Firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£38 1/2 to £39) £38 1/2 to £39

Glasgow Iron (£74) £74

Dunlop January (£24 1/4) £24

Lightning January (£22 1/4) £22

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2) 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop January February (£20 5/16 sellers) £19 15/16 paid and value.
Dunlop January (£24) £24 sellers.
Lightning January (£22) £22 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (6 13/16 paid and buyers) 6 15/16 paid and buyers.
April June (6 15/16 paid and buyers) 7 1/8 paid and sellers.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay January February (£12 15/16 sellers) £12 15/16 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta January February (£13 1/8 sellers) £13 1/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata January (£11 1/16 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers.
Groundnut Coromandal January (£14 1/2 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers.
Egyptian March (8.78) —

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 22

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	4 8 6
Linseed May	7 7 0

The tone was quiet.

JUTE SHARES QUIET

Coals Unchanged And Teas Dull

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Jutes ruled quiet due to lack of outside support and only limited turnover resulted. Coals were more or less unchanged. Teas were dull. Miscellaneous were featureless. Government securities were weak. Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three per cent new loan 1951/54 102/2 small lot, three and a half per cent Government paper 95/12 four per cent loan 1960/70 110/14 small lot, four and a half per cent loan 1955/60 117/10 small lot, five per cent loan 1940/43 111/4, five per cent loan 1945/55 118/12 small lot.

Banks.—Allahabad Bank pref 137 small lot, Reserve Bank 125/8 ex div. small lot.

Railways:—Arrah Sasaram Lt. 62 ex div. St. Barasat Basirhat 52 small lot, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 94/8 small lot.

Coals:—Bengal 268, Bokaro and Ramgur 9/10, Hurriladih 17/14.

Jutes:—Anglo India 403 small lot, Bally 183 small lot, Champdany 156 small lot, Howrah 49/4, Hukumchand ordy 10/6, Hukumchand pref 109 small lots, Kamarhatty 498, Kankanarrah 410 small odd lot, Reliance 66.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Telephone pref 13/14, Benares elec. 15/8, Patna elec. 19, Rawalpindi elec. 22/10, B. I. Corporation ordy 3/14, Indian Wood Products 24/14, British Burma Petroleum 4/13.

Sugar:—Buland 12/14, Carew and Co. 21, Raza Rs. 100 Raza paid up 134.

Teas:—Tukvar 15/8.

Debentures:—Seven per cent 1925/45 Craig Jute Mills 108.—A.P.

CARDAMOM MARKET.

Combai, Jan. 22.

The result of to-days auctions was as follows.

Prices per thulam of 810 tolas weight ungarbled estate bulk tharaipadams were 25 to 26, Malabar Storepadams 29 to 30, Mysore Storepadams 31 to 32, Gandhipara Mysore 35 Cardamom seeds 35/12 and sold 220 thulams.

The market was firm in continuation of the last week.

Stock Exchange Fairly Active On Continental Buying

FIRM SUPPORT TO COMMODITIES

General Offerings Of Francs By Continent

WALL STREET STEADY TO FIRM

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The Stock Exchange was fairly active aided by continental buying caused by French situation. Oils and industrials were particularly favoured. Most other sections were substantially harder.

In commodities firm support was given to lead, copper, wheat, cotton and rubber. Tin however declined very sharply following two hundred sterling for forward.

The French cabinet crisis resulted in general continental offering of francs and other gold currencies against purchases of sterling and dollars but both British control and the bank of France operated support to francs which maintained around 75.04 level while forwards only lost a slight ground.

Wall Street was steady and firmer.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 22.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £97 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, January 14, £97 1/2
Wednesday, January 15 £97 1/4
Thursday, January 16 £97 1/4
Friday, January 17 £97 1/4
Monday, January 20, £97
Tuesday, January 21 closed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 22. 3-30 p.m.

After early hesitation markets developed better tendency. Industrials generally were especially prominent. Giltedged and Indian Loans were steady to firm. Rubber shares were favourably influenced on increased buying interest. The demand slackened in Kaffirs after initial firmness but the undertone was favourable.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£85 7/8) £85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£108) £107 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£111 3/8) £111 3/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£117 7/8) £117 7/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£106) £106 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 3/8) £116 1/4

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (23-7 1/2) 23-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits Share (dol 4 7/8) dol 4 7/8
Hydro electric (dol 5 7/8) dol 5 7/8
Musical Industries (27-9) 27-3
Princhin Johnson (43-10 1/2) 43-10 1/2
Imperial Chemical (37-0) 37-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (9-0) 9-0
Woolsworth New Ford (117-6 Ex Div) 118-3
Realisation 1930 (£90) £90 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (41-3) 41-3
University Ordinary (32-4 1/2) 32-4 1/2
Ford Motors (34-7 1/2) 34-7 1/2
Cable Wires (£8 1/8) £8
British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0
Camera A (£9) £9
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (156-10 1/2) 156-10 1/2
P and O S N Company Defd (20-10 1/2) 20-4 1/2
Distillers (98-3 Ex Div.) 98-9
Bred and Dyers (8-9) 8-9
British Celanese (14-9) 14-9
J and P Coates Ordinary (65-9) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (59-7 1/2) 59-1 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (7-9) 7-9
Western Limited Ordinary (20-6) 21-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (£46 7/8) £47 1/2
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-6) 5-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 22. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£98)	£98
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97)	£97
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£114 1/2)	£114 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£116 1/2)	£116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£109 1/2)	£109 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£110 1/2)	£110 1/2
5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-5? (£106)	£106

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113 1/2) £114

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (22-0) 22-0
Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9
Empire of India Ceylon (33-9) 32-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-3) Ex Div) 28-3
Gula Kelampong (25-7 1/2) 25-7 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (33-4 1/2) 33-4 1/2

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£10 1/2) £10 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (60-0) 60-0
Burma Corporation (9-9) 9-9
Rio Tintos (£20) £19 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (62-0) 62-0
Rand Mines (£8 1/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£13 3/4) £14
Goddar New (£10 7/8) £11
Moddar New (61-10 1/2) 61-10 1/2
Sub Nigel (£12 3/4) £12 3/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (45-7 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Union Corporation (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (42-6) 43-9
Anglo Iranian (78-9) 80-0
Burma Oil (90-0) 91-3
Mexican Eagle (8-7 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Shell Transport (88-1 1/2) 90-0
Royal Dutch (£31 1/2) £32

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£50) £50 1/2
L M Ford (£18 1/2) £18 1/2
L N E R Defd (£5 3/8) £5 3/8
Southern Dutch (£22 1/2) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£136 1/2) £136 1/2
London Board G Stock (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 22.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 54 5/8) dol 54 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 28 1/8) dol 28 1/2
U S Steel Common (dol 46 5/8) dol 47 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 118 5/8) unquoted.

BOMBAY GETS 70 PER CENT. OF SILVER JUBILEE COLLECTIONS

Governor Appoints Committee To Consider Question Of Appropriation

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has appointed the following Advisory Committee to assist him in allotting Bombay City's share in the King George V Silver Jubilee Fund:—

The Lady Brabourne, Hon'ble Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, Diwan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Sir Jamsetji Duggan, Mr. Gilbert Wiles, Major Engineer, Lt.-Col. V. C. Cassidy, Major-General E. W. C. Bradfield, Surgeon-General, Mr. I. H. Taunton, Municipal Commissioner, Dr. Jivraj Mehta, representing the Municipality, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir Naoraji Saklatwala, Sir John Abercrombie, Mr. Hoosenally Rahimtoola, Sir Shapurji Billimoria, Major P. A. Opie, R.A.M.C.

The Committee met at Government House on Monday, January 20th, His Excellency the Governor presiding.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas Sir Naoroji Saklatwala and Sir Shapurji Billimoria were unfortunately not able to attend the meeting.

It will be remembered that the sum of Rs. 4,79,463 was credited to the Central Fund from Bombay City. Of this amount, 70 per cent. has, as promised by His Excellency the Viceroy, been returned for distribution among the various charities concerned. The amount in question is, therefore, approximately Rs. 3,36,000.

HOW AMOUNT WILL BE SPENT.

When the appeal for funds was launched last year, His Excellency the Governor announced that 75 per cent. of the amount available for Bombay City should be spent for the benefit of hospitals in the City. Under the original terms of the appeal, the whole amount has to be distributed to the four charities for whose benefit the appeal was launched, namely:—

The Indian Red Cross Society,
The Countess of Dufferin's Fund,
The St. John's Ambulance Association,
The Indian Army Benevolent Fund.

These four charities will receive the balance, namely, 25 per cent. of the amount available for their own uses; and the authorities of the Red Cross Society have kindly agreed to act as a disbursing agency for the 75 per cent. (i.e. Rs. 2,52,000) which is to be spent on the Bombay City hospitals.

Various schemes were put before the meeting by the Surgeon-General to the Government of Bombay who had previously consulted the representatives of a number of the leading hospitals in the city. These schemes will be further considered at a subsequent meeting, and a further announcement will then be made.

As regards the money collected in the Districts of the Presidency, schemes have been submitted by the local committees, through the Collectors, and these schemes are now being considered by His Excellency the Governor.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

T. M. Claims Rs. 500 As Damages

Mr. Justice Barlee at the High Court commenced the hearing of the suit filed by Philip Rangel claiming Rs. 500 as damages for alleged defamation from the Central Telegraph Office Co-operative Credit Bank Ltd., its President, Secretary and members of the managing committee.

The plaintiff was a Telegraph Master employed in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, for 30 years with a clean record of service. He was the President of the 1st Defendant Bank in 1929 and 1930, and had acted some time as the President of the Telegraph Office Consumer's Society Ltd.

SURPRISED AT ALLEGATION.

The second defendant, who was the President of the 1st defendant bank, wrote a letter to the plaintiff on February 23, 1931, in which he asked the plaintiff to tender an apology for the abusive language which, he alleged, the plaintiff had used at a general meeting of the Bank held on February 13, 1931. The plaintiff was surprised at such an allegation and refused to apologise.

At the instance of the President and the managing committee, the secretary (3rd defendant) then placed both letters on the notice board at the Central Telegraph Office at a place which was accessible to all.

It was further alleged by the plaintiff that the defendant had also sent copies of the letters to the Chief Superintendent of the Telegraph Office. The object in doing so, he complained, was to lower him in the estimation of his superiors and others.

The case is proceeding.

Profession Of Midwifery In India

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY COUNCIL DEMANDS LEGISLATION

The adjourned annual Conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council met yesterday morning at the University Convocation Hall.

Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan President of the Council, presided. In her address Mrs. Talyarkhan said.

"The Bombay Presidency Women's Council has been an organisation devoted to work rather than to talk. We have avoided much speech making and have tried to concentrate on activities of a practical kind and the definite achievement of the objects with which the Council was started, namely, "to further in every way... the interests and advancement of women in India and to train women in the responsibilities of citizenship."

"Service to others" and "mutual help" were later added to the constitution as among the avowed objects of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, but I think I may say with justification that, from its very beginning, 'service to others and mutual help' have been features of our work.

"During the sixteen years that the Council has been in existence it has achieved much in these directions, though much still remain to be done.

Council's Achievements

"Apart from our other activities and achievements, we have helped to secure the franchise for women in our Municipal bodies, as well as in the provincial legislature and I think it will not be long before women in this country will enjoy equal rights in all such matters with men.— Without claiming to be pioneers we can at least say that in all these matters, the Bombay Presidency Women's Council has been one of the most active force in achieving what has already been achieved.

During the next two days we have a heavy programme of work before us and there is much to be done this morning in the time at our disposal. I do not propose, therefore, to detain you longer, but I cannot close without expressing our regret that H. E. Lady Brabourne is unable to be with us here to-day.

We know that Lady Brabourne is in fullest sympathy with all movements for the advancement of women in this country and we feel we have in her a sincere friend."

Mrs. Sumud Shah, Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, gave an outline of the Seventeen years' work of the Council.

Constitution Amended

The Conference resolved to amend the Constitution to the effect that "all the Past Presidents be Ex-Officio members of the Management Committee."

Mrs. V. Inglis gave a talk on the "Improvement in the conditions of Mental Hospitals" and Mrs. Faiz B. Tyebji spoke on the "Educating Women to be Voters."

The subject evoked same discussion and further consideration was postponed to Thursday.

Mrs. Sumud Shah presented the 17th Annual Report, in which the useful work carried out by the various sub-committees was mentioned. The Council had 602 members. In the Report, a tribute was paid to Miss Leah Jhirad, who acted as Secretary for four and a half months in the absence of Mrs. Shah.

The Report was adopted.

EXHIBITION.

Mrs. Sulochana Mody, Secretary of the Exhibition Committee, gave an account of the work of the Committee in organising the exhibition, which is open to the public to-day onwards.

Mrs. Mody said that their main object was to give wide publicity to the work done by various women's institutions, of which the general public knew little and to show that splendid work was being done by these organisations.

The Committee hoped that the Exhibition and Sales of works like the present one would also act as an incentive towards the development of cottage industries on a small scale, progressively leading to the economic independence and emancipation of wo-

PRACTICE OF MID-WIFERY.

One important resolution which the conference addressed itself to, in the evening was one regarding the registration and supervision of mid-wives and nurses in the city. For more than fourteen years attempts were made to get adequate legislation enacted for protecting the public from the likely danger of unqualified nurses and "dais". But nothing so far had been done to ensure proper training on the part of the "dais" and mid-wives in the city as well as in the mofussil. The Presidency Women's Council, despite the discouraging attitude of all those responsible for postponing the legislation, again expressed themselves in yet another resolution demanding adequate control over the profession of mid-wifery.

CHILD PSYCHOLOGY.

The proceeding of the Conference commenced with a talk on "The advisability of forming an Association of Parents and Teachers to meet and discuss matters at least twice yearly," by Mrs. Choksey, M.A., who urged for a better understanding and co-operation between the teachers and the parents, in the interests of the pupils. The study of child psychology had advanced a good deal, she said, and recent researches had provided ample methods for bringing up the child on the right lines.

AGITATE FOR DEMAND.

Dr. Mrs. J. R. Dadabhoy M D, M R C P (London), moved a resolution demanding legislation and the suitable amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act so as to enable the municipal authorities to register and supervise all the practising nurses and mid-wives in the city. Dr. Mrs. Dadabhoy narrated the futile efforts made during the past 14 years and exhorted the women to carry on their agitation till their object was attained. She was ably supported by Dr. Miss J. Jhirad, M.D., B.S. (London), who pointed out the defects in the present Act, and suggested the lines of reform to be adopted. The resolution was seconded by Mrs. Rasikamani Desai, and was unanimously passed.

LUNGS OF THE CITY.

Dr. Miss Hazel Machado M. B. B. S., D P H (Eng.) moved a resolution urging that recreation places, gardens, and parks in Bombay, being the lungs of the city, should be kept clean and attractive. She gave a list of the "black spots" in the city, and suggested that the Health Department of the Municipality in co-operation with volunteers, should carry on a campaign of educating the public in civic health and hygiene. The resolution was passed, after discussion when suggestions were made from the audience that the Municipality should also take steps to disallow dogs at such places, where children gathered in large numbers for play, as some of these dogs might be rabid. The resolution was passed.

Miss M D Biddick then spoke on the "Teaching of Moral Hygiene in the Home, School and College."

The session adjourned till Thursday (to-day) after Miss P. M. Kanga submitted the Hon.-Treasurer's Report and Statement of Accounts and audited balance sheet, which were adopted.

The conference meets again at the University Convocation Hall at 10 a.m.

COAL STRIKERS' DEMANDS

Limited Hours Of Work And Regular Payment Of Wages

A meeting of the coal strikers in the Docks was held on Wednesday when Miss Maniben Kara presided.

Messrs. Karnik, Nimbkar, Dr. Shetty and Mr. S. D. Patil spoke and stressed the necessity of unity in the ranks of the workers. The demands of the strikers were of a simple nature. They wanted that the hours of work were not to be indefinite and the payments should be regular.

After the meeting there was a procession. A strike committee was also formed.

On Wednesday evening two strikers were arrested.

Restricted Operations In American Markets

Price Movements Negligible

Anticipation Of Bullish Crop Control

ABSENCE OF SELLING

Bombay, Jan. 22.

With general slowing down in world's business activities after the death of the King-Emperor, operations in all American Markets were restricted on Tuesday and price movements were negligible.

Traders on the New York cotton market were inclined to place constructive interpretation on the Supreme Court's definite action ordering their repayment of the Processing Tax sums.

Moderate trade buying of old crop months and commission houses buying of new crop months in anticipation of bullish crop control developments resulted in a rise of 4 to 6 points. There was a marked absence of any important selling pressure.

On Tuesday the New York Cotton futures market was quiet but firm in the absence of selling influenced by trade buying and better spot demand.

With general slowing down in world's business activities after the death of His Majesty the King Emperor operations in all American markets were restricted and price movements were negligible. There was moderate trade buying of old crop months and commission houses bought new crop months in anticipation of bullish crop control developments with a marked absence of selling pressure.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of one point with March 11-36 under scattered buying prices advanced further 6 points and March was quoted 11.42. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.90c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans' cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 11.82d. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened unchanged with March 5.88. Business was confined to hedging with switching and trade calling. Prices fluctuated within a range of 3 points and finally closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices gained 5 points at 6.13d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was steady and closed at a rise of 3 points. At the close January was quoted 5.46. March 5.45, and May 5.43.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was active demand for Egyptian cotton and Sakels futures registered a rise of 20 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 42 points at 10.06d. per lb. Upper futures gained four to three points with Spot cotton 48 points at 7.73d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was active covering and general buying in the Alexandria market. Sakels futures advanced 24 to 30 points and Ashmouni futures improved 14 to 16 points.

GOVERNMENT HOLDINGS

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—The Supreme Court has refused Government's petition and denied the re-hearing of previous Processing-Tax litigation. The Court has now adjourned for a fortnight. According to the Dow Jones Agency from Washington, Congress leaders have advised President Roosevelt to permit the Soldiers' Bonus Bill to become law in view of the overwhelming Senate vote in its favour.

Mr. Smith, the Chairman of the Senate Agricultural Committee has stated that he will press his Bill to eliminate Government holdings of cotton. The Bill favours the annual auctioning of a specific amount of Government cotton to the highest bidder.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (11-48 a.m.)	11.42+07
Lowest (10 a.m.)	11.36+01
Liverpool March highest	5.91+03
Lowest	5.88

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Moderate trade buying of old crop months and commission houses buying of new crop months in anticipation of bullish crop control developments. No pressure to sell.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Markets awaiting new policy; textile markets expected normal in few days.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, January 21.

March	11.39+04
May	11.10+05
July	10.74+06
October	10.28+06
December	10.22+06
Middling Spot	11.90+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, January 21.

January	11.55
March	11.31+04
May	11.04+05
Middling Spot	11.82+0.

NEW YORK.
New York, January 21

New York Noon Call—	
March	11.40
May	11.09

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York January 21.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. ports	26,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil.
Day's exports to the continent	14,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, January 21.

January	5.93+02
February	5.92+03
March	5.91+03
April	5.88+03
May	5.85+03
June	5.81+03
July	5.77+03
August	5.70+03
September	5.64+01
October	5.57+04
November	5.54+01
December	5.54+04
January	5.53+04
Middling Spot	6.13+05

To-day's 10-12 A.M Quotations

March	5.88
May	5.83

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, January 21

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS	
January	9.61
March	9.11
May	8.76
July	8.50
October	8.40
November	8.04
January	7 96
F. G. F. Spot	10.06

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, January 21.

Broach—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.30
Fine (Good Staple)	5.45
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.60
Comra—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.39
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.54
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.69
Bengal—	
Good	3.93
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.15
Scinde—	
Fully Good	4.23
Fine	4.35
Superfine	4.47

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool March 84 May 101 July 121 at Cross Rate 4.94 7/8

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1936 204 Liverpool May 1936 5.87 Rs. 51 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1936 204 New York May 11.10 Rs. 45 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.94 7/8

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, Jan 22

January	194.10+0.90
April	195.90+1.30
July	194.90+0.60

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 22

B. C. Rate T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T T D D Jan.-Dec.	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	270 1/8
Banks selling T T	268 1/8
Banks buying T T	265 1/2
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T	564
Banks buying T T	574
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	77 1/4
AMSTRRDAM—	
Banks selling D D	54 3/4
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	54 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	88 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D D	81
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN.—	
Banks selling D D	91
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 20th inst.	4.95
Japan/London 22nd inst.	1/2 3/64
Java/London 22nd inst.	7.25
Hongkong/London 22nd inst.	1/3 15/16
Shanghai/London 22nd inst.	1/2 15/32
London/Paris 20th inst.	74.97
London/Belgium 20th inst.	29.26 1/2
London/Switzerland 20th inst.	15.18 1/2
London/Berlin 20th inst.	12.29 1/2
London/Stockholm 20th inst.	19.39 1/2
London/New York 20th inst.	4.94 13/16
London/Amsterdam 20th inst.	7.28
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 21st instant	closed
Silver London ready 21st inst.	closed
Silver London Forward 21st inst.	closed
Silver New York Ready 21st inst	closed
London discounts 3 mos 21st inst	closed
London discounts 6 mos 21st inst	closed

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 Mos 1 per cent
6 Mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday January 21. The total amount offered was Rs. 2,68,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-12-3 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-12-0 allotted approximately 35 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 1,00,00,000 the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 0/15/11 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. One Crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Wednesday January 29. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday January 31. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended January 17 no Treasury Bills were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Jan 20

Motihari	8 4 6
Chanpatiya	8 4 0
Narkatiya	8 3 6
Marhowrah	8 11 0
Pertabpur	8 7 0
Pharenda	8 3 0
Ram Kola	8 1 6
Luxmiganj	8 1 6
Padrauna	8 2 6
Pipraich	8 2 0
Diamond	8 3 0
Pursa	8 3 6
Sidholia	8 3 6
Majholia	8 4 0
Bhatni	8 4 0
Khadda	8 2 6
Harinagar	8 4 6
Motipore	8 12 0
Khatkuiyan	8 2 6
Captainganj	8 3 6
Baitalpur	8 4 6
Chitauni	8 2 0
Tamkohi	8 12 0
Harkua	8 4 0

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, Jan 22

The local produce market was fairly steady to-day with a good enquiry for ready. Bombay Bold groundnuts are bought at Rs. 7-13-6. It is said that a professional operator has sold about 20,000 tons groundnuts to export houses, and there is no reason to expect large orders against February. The undertone of the market is good and some outsiders are selling shorts on fears of large tenders owing to large stocks. We do not look for any important decline and prefer purchases on declines.

Groundnut February	7 14 9
Groundnut March	7 15 6
Groundnut May	40 14 6
Castorseed May	7 0 6
Cottonseed January	3 0 9
Cottonseed May	21 5 0

COTTON ARRIVALS

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 18th January	14,699
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	831,976
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	679,219
Increase	152,657

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 22

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 205/4 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 204/10 under scattered liquidation. Business was restricted and the market was quiet.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points and the local market was steady at Rs. 204/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	205 0 0
Oomra D/J.	188 12 0
Oomra March	187 4 0
Oomra May	186 12 0
Bengal D/J.	144 8 0
Bengal March	140 0 0
Bengal May	139 4 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales.	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 21-1-36	5855000	3658000
Receipts Yesterday 21-1-36	26000	10000
Exports to date 21-1-36	3996000	2851000
Stock at Ports 17-1-36	2602000	2929000
Stock at Interior Towns 17-1-36	2311000	824000
Stock at Liverpool 17-1-36	712000	914000
Visible Supply 17-1-36	6747000	6593000
Quantity in sight 17-1-36	9832000	6314000
Quantity out of sight 17-1-36	6191000	5039000

COTTON TENDERS.
Bombay, Jan. 22.

	To-day	Total
Bengal D/J.	200	200
Oomra D/J.	50	1650

INDORE COTTON.
Indore, Jan. 22.

Cotton yesterday evening closed at Rs. 203/10. At night opened at Rs. 203 and advanced to Rs. 204, closing futures 4 up. At midnight closed at Rs. 203/10, to-day opened at Rs. 203/8 and advanced on deshawar buying to Rs. 205/6, now Rs. 204/12, Jota Rs. 5/14, Fatak Rs. 2/8, difference steady. Atmosphere cloudy.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Jan. 22.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	153
Bengal Fine	...	150
C. P. 1 Fine	...	209
C. P. 2 Fine	...	202
Arvi Fine	...	203
Ellichpur Fine	...	199
Berar Fine	...	197
Khamgaon Fine	...	197
Mulkapur Fine	...	193
Khandesh Fine	...	192
Jalna/Sailu Fine	...	194
Burwah Sanavad Fine	...	198
Mathia Fine	...	185
Punjab American	...	220/225
Sindh-American	...	220/225
Cambodia	260/265	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	225/230	...
Compta Good	235/235	...
Westerns	220/225	...
Kampala	341/343	...
Jinja	323/325	...
New Manza	305/315	...

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Jan 22

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,061
Linseed	18,204
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	2,562
Gingellyseed	2,234
Poppyseed	125
Groundnuts	35,240
Castorseed	370
Rice	39,696
Myrabollams	4,234
Cottonseed	2,640
Gram	419
Joowar	407
Barley	185
Bajree	1,847
	Tons.
Coal	230

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, Jan. 22.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal—					
U. P.	... 152	149	146	143	
Punjab	... 152	149	146	143	
Oomra No. 3	197	194	191	188	...
C. P. No. 1	214	211	208	205	...
C. P. 2	204	201	198	195	...

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 21

May	1.00
July	0.88 5/8
September	0.87 1/8

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Jan 21

January	2.31—02
May	2.32—03
July	2.34—03
September	2.36—02

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Jan 22

Java ready	13 10 0
S S Kohinoor	4 5 6
January shipment	4 5 3
February March shipment	4 6 0
Kesar ready	14 5 0
Saraya ready	13 10 0
Java Spot	F. 4.30

BOMBAY METAL
Bombay, Jan 22

	Rs. a. p.
Yellow Metal Sheets	32 14 0
Copper Sheets	37 4 0
Tone: Steady	

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Jan 22

The local market was quiet but steady in the absence of any important news from foreign markets. London markets were closed yesterday. There was scattered buying in Linseed to-day and prices after opening at Rs. 7-8-0 improved to Rs. 7-8-3.

Wheat January	4 9 0
Wheat May	4 8 6
Wheat September	4 9 0
Linseed May	7 8 3
Linseed September	7 11 3

SILVER SITUATION

Reasons Behind Present Weakness

Mr. Wm. D. Ten Broeck, Agent for E. J. Schwabach and Co., has issued the following Recent American Silver Notes:

(1) "The rumour cropped up again, but was totally unconfirmed, that the U. S. Government is preparing to revalue silver in the same manner as gold by lowering the silver content of the silver dollar. The President has power to do this by proclamation. It would result in raising the coining value of an ounce of silver from the present dols. 1.2929 to dols. 2.189. If this was done, the silver purchase programme 'would be completed' as far as the 1 to 3 ratio with gold reserves is concerned. It is estimated that the Government now has about 1,547,000,000 oz. of silver carried at dols. 1.2929 or dols. 2,000,000,000. Revaluation would lift this total to dols. 3,386,000,000."

(2) It is pointed out, however, that the Treasury has become very "choosy" with regard to the silver it accepts and there is said to be no assurance that it will accept any particular metal. It is believed the Treasury is following this policy to eliminate speculative transactions as well as smuggled silver and this is thought to lend colour to reports that most of the buying now will be confined to new production, not only in this country but also abroad, such as in Mexico."

(3) "Complete secrecy has been ordered here over American buying, if any, of Mexican silver, both by the Mexican Government and on institutions to the American commercial attache from Washington."

TREASURY WITHDRAWAL.

(4) "Probable withdrawal of the Treasury Department from the London silver market every Saturday because of the time difference between New York and London was indicated by Secretary Morgenthau"

(5) "The comment was heard that silver antics demonstrate once again how completely the silver market takes its cue from the United States Treasury. Last spring the whole world was a buyer when the Treasury was pushing the price up. The market got out of hand because no one would offer supplies to meet the demand. Now the Treasury no longer is interested in buying and not another buyer can be found.

It is also demonstrating how completely the price, rather than value of the metal depends upon the Treasury. Steady offerings of silver show that holders of the metal the world over recognize that with the Treasury out of the market, and traditional consumers of silver such as India and China no larger buyers, the prices quoted daily have no bearing on the value of the metal."

(6) "Recent developments show that America must either reach an agreement with other silver using countries or restrict its future purchases largely to newly mined metal from silver producing countries. The aim of a conference would be to negotiate an agreement which would increase or at least stabilize the use of silver as currency or in reserves in other countries and thus prevent the draining of world silver into the U. S."

"The alternative to an international conference is to restrict Treasury silver purchases to the newly mined metal of producing countries ignoring the accumulated stocks which are largely in the Far East and India."

(7) The Treasury has purchased silver every day this week, including to-day, Secretary Morgenthau said Thursday morning. He indicated silver purchases were being confined to silver producing countries such as Mexico and Peru, in order to avoid released from hoards in other parts of the world. The Treasury is now buying the entire Mexican production of newly mined silver, he said. Asked if he believed the drop in silver prices might have a similar effect on commodity prices, he pointed out that commodity indexes have increased during the past ten days while silver prices have declined. There is no significance in the fact that New York set a silver price on Wednesday before one was announced in London, contrary to custom because the London price was merely nominal, according to the Secretary.

45 CENT LEVEL.

(8) World silver prices will have to be allowed to drift down to roughly 45 cents an ounce if the United States Treasury, which controls the price, wishes to break up Japanese smuggling of Chinese silver by making it unprofitable.

There has been no official confirmation that the reorientation of the Government's silver operations is designed to protect China. However, when asked for an explanation of recent actions, Secretary Morgenthau has referred to statistics of world silver movements which show that prior to the shrinkage in American purchases the principal source of silver sold in London was Japan. Since Japan produces and owns no appreciable silver stock, this "Japanese" silver is assumed to be Chinese silver smuggled out of that country and into Japan.

If the Treasury hopes to stop this trade by taking the profit out of it, the world price will have to be allowed to fall to a point where it will no longer repay the cost of acquiring silver in China, smuggling it out, and shipping it to London or some other market where the United States is buying. The best available information here indicates that the world price will have to fall at least 45 cents an ounce before it will be too low to allow a profit for smuggling.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 21

Broach A/M 1936 opening 203 3/4; highest 204; lowest 203; closing 203 3/4

Oomra D/J opening 187 1/2; highest 187 1/2; lowest 187 1/4; closing 187 1/4

Oomra March opening 186 1/4; highest 186 1/4; lowest 186; closing 186

Oomra May opening 185 1/2; highest 185 1/2; lowest 185 1/4; closing 185 1/4

Bengal D/J opening 142; highest 143; lowest 142; closing 143

Bengal March opening 138 3/4; highest 138 3/4; lowest 138 3/4; closing 138 3/4

Bengal May opening 137 3/4; highest 137 3/4; lowest 137 1/4; closing 137 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 12 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-36) Rs. .7 3/4

Scattered Liquidation In Steel Shares

Narrow Trading Market

UNDERTONE EASY WITH LESS INCLINATION TO BUY

BOMBAY: Jan. 22.

The local Share Bazar was dull and featureless. There was scattered long liquidation in Tata Steel shares. Trading was narrow and fluctuations were confined to narrow range. The undertone of the market was easy with less inclination to buy.

In the absence of any important business prices are fluctuating within a narrow range, but the main trend of prices seems to be downward. Prices are gradually seeking low levels and temporary rallies fail to attract new buyers.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 566 and after fluctuating between Rs. 570 and Rs. 562-8 closed at about the lowest level of the day. Tata Steel ordinary shares were easy at Rs. 146-8.

Cotton Mill shares, Hydro-Electric and Cement Sections were quiet with scattered selling.

It is expected that trading for the next Settlement will commence from Saturday, the 25th inst.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Jan. 22.

100	Ahm. Advance	298 12
500	Bombay Cotton	40 0
250	Bombay Dyeing	675 0
250	Bradbury	100 0
100	Century	170 0
100	Central India	231 4
100	Colaba	124 6
100	Coorla	N-95 0
250	David	60 0
250	Dawn	340 0
1	E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	107 8
100	Gokak	N163 2
1000	Hindustan	1750 0
100	Indore	50 0
100	Khatau	74 0
100	Kohinoor	190 10
250	Laxmi	620 0
100	Madhavji	6 12
250	Madras United	40 0
1000	Morarji	845 0
250	Model	41 0
50	Mysore	91 4
200	New Great	110 0
100	Oosmanshahi	55 0
100	Phoenix	270 0
25	Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000	Sholapur	2400 0
50	Simplex	65 0
100	Swadeshi	142 8
100	Swan	87 8
25	Tata	N-8 0
500	Vishnu	1275 0
1000	Western	750 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	105 0
25-50	Central	35 14
500	Imperial	1512-8XD
125-500	Im. Con.	L.D.375 0
50-100	India	128 0
100	Reserve Bank	128 0
5	Union	5 4

CEMENTS.

100	Bundi	34 4
70	Gwalior	115 0
160	Indian	441 14
40	Katni Def.	1975 0
100	Katni Ord.	358 12
75	Okha	252 8
10	Punjab	24 8
100	Shahabad	463 12
70	United	113 0

INSURANCE

15-100	Jupiter	12 8
15-75	New India	42 8
200	Oriental	4700 0
10-100	Vulcan	7 2

ELECTRIC.

100	Ahmedabad Old	156 4
1000	Andhra Valley	1605 0
10	Ajmer	13 4
50	Bombay Tram	148 7
100	Bombay Suburban	170 0
10	Broach	11 12
100	Karachi	245 0
100	Poona	218 12
100	Surat	175 0
100	Tata Hydro	105 5
1000	Tatat Power	1517 8

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	907 8
100	Amr. Patty	119 12
100	C. Province	93 0
100	Dhond Baramati	98 0
100	Gujarat	75 0
100	Mandra Bhon	98 0
100	Pachora Jamner	92 8
100	Sara Sirajgunge	95 8
500	Tapty Valley	761 4

MILLINGS

10	Shivrajpur	29 12
30	T. Def.	562 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Jan 22

Century	170
Bombay Dyeing	676 675 678 675
Kohinoor	191 190/10
Central India	230 231/4
New Great	110
Simplex	65
Swadeshi	142 142/8
Bundi	34/4
I Cement	441 442 441/14
Punjab	24/6 24/8
Shahabad	466 463/12
Andhra	1602 1610 1605
Tata Hydro	165
Tata Power	1515 1520 1518 1517
Tram Ord	148/7
T Steel Defd	566 565 570 568 562
T Steel Ord	147 146/12 147/4 146/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref	162/8
Bellapur	164 165
B Steam	271 272/8
B Burma	391 390

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 22

3 1/2 per cent G P N	96/2
3 per cent	1941 104/0
3 per cent	1951/54 102/6
3 1/2 per cent	1947/53 105/14
4 per cent	1943 109/4
4 per cent	1960/70 110/10
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 117/6
5 per cent	1929/44 109/5
5 per cent	1940/43 111/2
5 1/2 per cent	1938/40 108/10
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent	1945/55 Loan 119/1
4 per cent	1953/63 Mysore 109/8
5 per cent	1955 Mysore 12[illegible]/4
5 1/2 per cent	1938 Mysore 108/12
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent	B P T 1974 106/4
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 105
5 per cent	M Deb 1939 115
6 per cent	M Deb 1954 127/8
6 per cent	K P T 1936 127/8
6 1/2 per cent	B P T 1937 105

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/15 and after declining to Rs. 95/14 improved to Rs. 96/2 on better enquiry.

75	Tata Steel Ord.	146 8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100	Alcock	191 4
50	Belapur Sugar	165 10
250	Bombay Steam	272 8
125	Bombay Burma	390 0
50	Bom. Burma Cont.	132 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	4 12-0
50	Bombay Telephone	107 0
100	Indian Bleaching	93 2
100	Indian Radio Def.	515 0
100	Ind. Radio Ord.	482 8
1000	Port Canning	570 0
10	Scindia	14 13
30	Premier Construction	76 4
25	Tata Oil	16 12
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c.	Andhra Valley	1422 8
6 p.c.	Bombay Steam	293 12
7 p.c.	Bombay Trams	87 4
5 p.c.	Central India	527 8
7 p.c.	Katni 1st	138 12
7 p.c.	Katni 2nd	145 0
7-1/2 p.c.	Punjab Cement	14 12
7 p.c.	Tata Hydro	151 4
7-1/2 p.c.	Tata Power	1,525 0
6 p.c.	Tata Steel 1st	190 10
7 1/2 p.c.	Tata Steel 2nd	162 8
5 1/2 p.c.	Tata Mill	13 0
7 p.c	Vishnu	647 8

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan 22

The Posh settlement of silver is to take place and is expected to pass of satisfactorily. Yesterday London and Montreal markets were closed. New York silver prices were unchanged at 44 3/4 cents. In the local market there was scattered buying and prices after opening at Rs. 48/6 advanced to Rs. 48/11. The gold market was steady with a fair turnover. Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1-2 7/16 and later was quoted 1-2 15/32

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	49 1 0
Magh delivery	48 15 0
Ready gold	34 11 6
Magh delivery	34 11 0
Fagan delivery	34 10 0

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 23, 1936

Edward VIII Assures His Subjects' Welfare

TO FOLLOW IN HIS FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS

Peers & Commoners Take Oath

Messages To Navy, Army And Air Force

Baldwin To Move Condolence Resolution In Parliament

Proclamation Of Accession Read In City's Town Hall

Peers and commoners took the oath to the new King last night amidst traditional scenes. King Edward VIII states he will follow in his father's footsteps and will work for the welfare of his subjects.

The crowned heads of most European countries will attend the funeral on January 28.

LAWFUL AND RIGHTFUL LIEGE

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The text of the proclamation of the New King which will be read in St. James's Palace and the Royal Exchange to-morrow is as follows: "Whereas it had pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King George V. of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, we therefore the Lords Spiritual and Temporal of this realm being nere assisted with these of his late Majesty's Privy Council with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality with the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of London, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue, and heart publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David is now by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward VIII by the Grace of God of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Dominions beyond the seas, King and Defender of the Faith and Emperor of India. Whereto we do acknowledge in all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection.

"Beseeching God by whom Kings and Queens do reign to bless the Royal King Edward VIII with long happy years to reign over us."

PEERS & COMMONERS TAKE OATH

LONDON, Jan 22.

In mourning Peers and Commoners assembled at the Houses of Parliament at 6. p. m. to take the oath to the new King. Foreign diplomats watched from the galleries of the House of Commons. After the speaker was seated a clerk presented him the Bible and the form of the oath to the new King. After the Speaker took the oath other members followed, beginning from the Cabinet members, Government members, Leaders of the Opposition and then the Backbenchers.

A striking feature of the proceedings in the House of Lords was the new King's solitary red-covered throne on the dais where for quarter of a century there was a throne for the Queen and a chair for the Prince of Wales on the right of the King's throne.—Reuter

Sixty-five Sikhs in all were arrested at Lahore, on Tuesday, in connection with the Kirpan morcha that was launched in Lahore since 1st January.

BODY TAKEN TO CHURCH

LONDON, January 22.

The body of King George was taken to-night from Sandringham Village to the Church in coffin draped with the royal standard with a cross of flowers. The Queen, the Duke and Duchess of Kent Earl of Harewood and members of the Royal household walked behind the coffin, while a piper played the lament, "Flowers of the Forest".

The coffin was carried to the Church by six Grenadier Guards between a Guard of Honour furnished by the Grenadiers. A brief service followed.—Reuter.

PREMIER TO MOVE CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The King will send a message to Parliament on Thursday informing it of the King's death.

Mr. Baldwin will move resolutions of condolence and loyalty to Their Majesties. The leaders of all parties will speak and the House will adjourn until February 4. The members will meet the King's body when it arrives at Westminster Hall on Thursday evening for the Lying in State.—Reuter.

GATHER ROUND THE NEW KING!

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Mr. Stanley Baldwin broadcasting, said the news of His Majesty's death was heard everywhere with personal grief not only in Britain, but throughout the Empire. There had been no respite for him during 25 years of his reign. The King in the course of his illness had intervals of consciousness. On one occasion he had sent for his Secretary and asked: "How is the Empire." The Secretary replied "all is well Sir with the Empire."

The King smiled and relapsed once more into unconsciousness. The noble memory of King George could best be honoured by gathering round the new King.

All eyes were upon him as he advances to his father's place to face responsibilities more onerous, more exacting and more continuous than any he had hitherto been asked to discharge.

"The young King knows he commands not only the allegiance, but the understanding, affection and prayers of countless multitudes of his subjects. May God guide him aright!"

MESSAGES TO NAVY, ARMY & AIR FORCE

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The messages of King Edward VIII to the Navy, Army and Air Force have been issued. The message to the Navy which recalls with gratitude their distinguished services and long, intimate and personal association between the Royal Family and the Navy, says his visits to many parts of the Empire have enabled him to note with pride that loyalty and devotion to duty which remain the watchwords of the Royal Navy and the same great traditions are guiding the development of the naval services in the Dominions, India and other Empire Naval Forces.

"Conscious as I am of the great trust reposed in you and confident of your determination never to disappoint that trust I shall always regard, your efficiency and well-being as matters of highest importance and I shall take a deep interest in everything concerning them."

The message to the Army refers to his war service as one of the most valuable experiences of his life which gave him the opportunity and privileges of comradeship with soldiers from the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India and the Colonies. He learned to understand and appreciate those essential characteristics which united them in the sternest crisis in our history—the same fervent attachment to the Crown, good humour, endurance in adversity and determination to uphold the traditions of chivalry and courage which is our common inheritance.

He would be strengthened in the discharge of his great responsibilities by the confidence wherewith he knows he can rely on the unswerving allegiance of all ranks of the Military Forces of the Crown and Empire.

The message to the Air Force says, "if the Air Forces of the Empire are young, they have all the vigour and youth, and in the space of a few years already have achieved a high tradition. I shall watch their further progress with keen personal solicitude for their welfare, and with the entire confidence that they will ever show that pride of service and unswerving loyalty to the Crown, which they have displayed since their inception."

WILL FOLLOW IN FATHER'S FOOTSTEPS

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The London Gazette announces the King's declaration to the Privy Council which is as follows:—The irreparable loss which the British Commonwealth of Nations has sustained by the death of His Majesty my Beloved Father, devolved upon me the duty of Sovereignty. I know how much you and all my subjects, with I hope I may say the whole world, feel for me in my sorrow and I am confident in the affectionate sympathy which will be extended to my dear Mother in her overpowering grief.

"When my Father stood here 26 years ago he declared that one of the objects of his life would be to uphold constitutional Government. Therein I am determined to follow my Father's footsteps and work as he did throughout his life for the happiness and welfare of all classes of my subjects.

"I place my reliance upon the loyalty and affection of my peoples throughout the Empire and upon the wisdom of their Parliaments to support me in this heavy task, and I pray God will guide me to perform it."

EUROPEAN ROYALTY WILL ATTEND FUNERAL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 21.

One of the greatest gatherings in history of European Royalties and distinguished personages will attend King George's funeral on January 28. They will include the King and Queen of Norway, the Kings of Denmark and Bulgaria, the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Sweden, Prince Nicholas of Rumania, and the King or Crown Prince of Greece.

Queen Wilhelmina will be represented by a special mission. President Lebrun and M. Laval will represent France, and Baron Von Neurath will head the German delegation. Spain and Portugal will also be represented, the latter sending a cruiser with a battalion of fusiliers to participate in the funeral procession.

KING EDWARD'S DECLARATION

LONDON, January 22.

The texts of King Edward's Declaration before the Privy Council and the Proclamation of Accession of King Edward VIII were published in the Official Gazette last night.

The new King's declaration includes a statement that he will uphold constitutional Government, and that he is determined to follow in his Father's footsteps and work as he did throughout his life for the happiness and welfare of all classes of his subjects. —Indian Allied News.

BOSE'S TRIBUTE

CALCUTTA, January 21.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the well-known Calcutta Barrister, and until recently Regulation prisoner said: "The passing of the King will be mourned throughout the length and breadth of the Empire, of which he was the august head. There have been monarchs who have reigned for longer periods than King George V; but few, if any, whose reigns have been more eventful.

"We Indians remember and will always remember one of the speeches which His Majesty delivered when he visited this country as the Prince of Wales. I am referring to the speech in the course of which he said that the task of governing this country would be rendered much easier if 'a wider element of sympthy could be introduced into the administra-

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Dictatorships In Sind And Orissa

One-Man Rule During Transition Period

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO BE ONLY NOMINAL

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

NEW DELHI: Jan. 20.

Gubernatorial rule with a vengeance is foreshadowed in the Draft Orders-in-Council, issued to-day in regard to the new Provinces of Sind and Orissa.

As this marks the first step in the inauguration of the New Constitution, it carries great political significance. So far as legislation during the transition period in the new Provinces is concerned, entire discretion has been left in the hands of the Governor-General by extending to him the power to issue regulations. The Governor holds complete control over the administration. He is supposed to be assisted by an Advisory Council, but as it is wholly nominated, it has no powers of initiative and can only give advice on matters referred to it by the Governor; it is little more than a mere name.

USUAL FORMALITIES WAIVED.

It is clear from the scheme that even the usual formalities of responsible government and legislature have been given up. The provision for associating one or more members of the Advisory Council in administration is so widely worded that the Governor can also select officials if he so chooses.

Financial arrangements which are practically irrevocable have important bearing on the future of the new Provinces. It is difficult to understand why the Government could not have taken the public into greater confidence and consulted non-official leaders more freely before deciding on these questions.

On the whole one cannot resist the impression that even for the transition period the Government could easily have adopted a scheme more democratic in its form and purpose. One man without the aid of a proper legislature or responsible ministers, is hardly the way to prepare these new Provinces for Provincial Autonomy. There seems no doubt that such extensive and practically unrestricted powers, exercised by Governors during this transition period, however brief, may tend to have an unhealthy effect on the working of the New Constitution.

GOVERNOR AS SOLE AUTHORITY

Advisory Council Not To Vote On Budget

Certain important points are brought out by closer examination of the Orders-in-Council for Orissa and Sind, which are identical except for the necessary variations.

These Orders are to be placed before Parliament early in February. They do not propose to affect or diminish what has been provided in the Government of India Act for application to these two Provinces when autonomy is introduced. Government during the transition period has got to get its buildings, to organise its Services and get men together to organise the Secretariat so that ministers under Provincial Autonomy will get the machine in working order. It is not the intention during this period that any decision about the future policy of the Province should be taken or the best methods for the development of the Province should be decided.

It was not considered desirable that provincial autonomy, as defined in the New Act should be introduced in these two newly-created Provinces ahead of the rest of India, nor was it considered desirable to introduce dyarchy which would have involved elections for the new Councils leaving the Council and Ministers hardly three months to function before being swept aside.

The sole objective, therefore, has been to set up the administrative machinery ready for future ministers.

PERMANENT FINANCIAL ADJUSTMENT.

There are certain portions of these Orders which are permanent and others temporary. The former applies to areas which are cut off and set up as a province and defines the boundaries and distributes assets and liabilities between the parent province and the new province. This financial adjustment is not subject to revision at a future date. The question, however, as to how to meet the deficit for the two provinces would be decided permanently on the basis of the Niemeyer Report and in the meantime the Government of India would before the end of March announce what temporary assistance would be given to the two provinces, with effect from 1st April, 1936 till the Niemeyer solution is considered and adopted.

GOVERNOR AS THE GOVERNMENT

The existing Government of India Act applies to the two newly created provinces except where the Order-in-Council provides to the contrary. The main provisions of the present Government of India Act, which are over-ridden by the Order are those relating to legislatures and the creation of transferred departments. Regarding the provisions relating to the administration, which have effect during the transitional period, it is laid down inter alia that:—

GOVERNOR TO BE SOLE AUTHORITY.

"Orissa and Sind shall be governed in relation to all provincial subjects by the Governor and so much of the Government of India Act and Rules made thereunder as relates to the classification of provincial subjects as reserved and transferred shall not apply to Orissa and Sind. The Governor shall have no executive council and the Governor shall be deemed for all purposes to be the Local Government of Orissa and Sind. There shall be an advisory council consisting of not more than 20 members (25 in case of Sind) to be nominated by the Governor and of those persons not more than three shall be officials. The Council may advise on all such matters as the Governor may refer to them. The business of the Council shall be conducted by the council or its committees in such manner and the council and its committees shall be presided over by such persons as the Governor may direct. There shall be paid to members of the council such allowances as the Governor-Gene-

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PROCLAMATION IN BOMBAY

The Proclamation regarding the accession of the new King was read by the Sheriff of Bombay from the steps of the Town Hall at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday.

Lord and Lady Brabourne attended and a Guard of Honour was present.

The Sheriff of Bombay proclaimed Edward VIII as King-Emperor of India from the Town Hall at 4-30 on Wednesday afternoon in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering.

The Chief Justice and Judgees of the High Court, Members of Government, Secretaries of the various Departments and many distinguished ladies and gentlemen thronged the broad verandah and the steps leading to the Town Hall.

Exactly at 4-30 when His Excellency the Governor accompanied by Lady Brabourne alighted from the car the Durham Light Infantry and the Royal Indian Navy presented arms and the band struck up the National Anthem.

After the Sheriff's proclamation three cheers for the new King-Emperor were proposed and lustily responded to.

STARVATION FACES BURHANPUR WORKERS

Ruiker's Appeal For Monetary Help

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, (By Mail).

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Secretary, Joint Labour Board, has issued an appeal to all Trade Unions and the general public to extend monetary help to Burhanpur Textile Workers who are on strike since Dec. 18. Mr. Ruiker says that it was only when every effort at amicable settlement on the wage-cut dispute had failed that the workers resorted to the present strike. He protests strongly against the management's order to workers to vacate the Mill Chawls.

Pleading for monetary help, Mr. Ruikar says:—

About 1,600 workers and 2,000 of their dependants are now on the verge of starvation. I hope that my appeal in the cause of starving and suffering humanity will find a willing response from one and all. All remittances should be sent to Mr. Arazare, President C. P. and Berar Textile Labour Union, Barhanpur Branch. I can assure the Trade Unionists and the general public that I am making every effort at an early settlement of the dispute, even by proposing the arbitration of Mr. K. F. Nariman or J. P. Kripalani; but I am doubtful whether the Management of the Burhanpur Mills will accept this suggestion and that is why I am issuing this appeal for the help of Burhanpur Textile Strikers.

TWO MORE KIRPAN JATHAS ARRESTED

LAHORE, Jan. 22.

Two more Jathas of five each who offered 'Kirpan Morcha' from Dehrasahib were arrested this morning.

25 Sikhs who started from Gujranwala on foot for Lahore were arrested on Ravi Bridge this morning while attempting to enter the limits of Lahore.

LYALLPUR CONTINGENT.

105 Sikhs who started from Lyallpur on foot reached Lahore last night crossing the Ravi by evading police vigilance and offered Satyagraha from Gurdwara Derasahib in batches of five each and were arrested.

65 Sikhs arrested yesterday in Lahore and Moghalpura and Ichhra, suburbs of Lahore and 35 arrested at Bhagwanpura day before yesterday, were tried this morning and sentenced to one day's imprisonment.—United Press.

Allahabad:—The Parsi community of Allahabad has sent a message expressing grief at the King's death to the Private Secretary to the King.

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